PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 200 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A	Tons
SUNDAY, August				
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th ,,	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	10000	....	—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	G. Ohta	378	13th Aug.	25th Aug.
Yebrashi Maru	H. Yoda	1098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Yawata Maru	T. Terada	1692	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6196	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9080	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Oct. 30th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Durham ..	B	5356	....	27th Aug.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd.class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	555	852	420	630
	620	1,088	482	720
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	600	900	462	675
	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sidney
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road [illegible], Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Monday, 23rd August.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 27th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons sailing on Friday, the 20th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "UJINA," 5,310 tons sailing about 24th August, calling at Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
23rd August, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,270
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	23rd Aug. 1915
* S. S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	14th Sept. 1915

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	426	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	690
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	807
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	639	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	887	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1437

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Puket	Sa'gon	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 24. Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE LOAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government or other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to the subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for payment of subscription in the event of the subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SA[illegible]
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle. & Apollo Bunder. Bombay.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, near Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED Head Cook for R. E. Mess, Bangalore; must have had previous experience in similar position, none other need apply.—Apply Mess Secretary, 2nd (Q. V. O.) Sappers and Miners. 811

WANTED A LADY to teach English music and needle work to a girl aged 11, in a chief's family in a native state. Please apply quoting minimum salary to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 149a

LA MARTINIERE, CALCUTTA—A Sergeant Steward will be required on September 16th. His chief duties will be to superintend the school servants, supervise the boys' diet, and take ordinary drill. An active, energetic man of sound health and good character is essential. Pay Rs. 120, quarters, and diet allowance of rupee one a day.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL stating date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of education and previous occupation. 791

WANTED.—A MID-WIFE for Broach and surrounding villages to be paid out of the King Memorial Fund, Broach.

The present incumbent gets Rs. 35 as pay and Rs. 6 for a servant, Rs. 7 are paid as house-rent.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

N. A. PARNAIK,
Honorary Treasurer,
King Edward Memorial Fund, Broach.
Broach, 17th August, 1915. 1539

BURMA BOILER COMMISSION.—WANTED AN INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS.—Applicants must possess a First Class Engineer's Board or Trade or Colonial certificate of Competency.

Salary Rs. 450—10—600 per mensem with conveyance allowance of Rs. 2 per diem, while in headquarters at Rangoon.

The Inspector will be under the European services leave Rules and travelling allowance is admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

All copies of testimonials and certificates must be addressed to THE SECRETARY, Burma Boiler Commission, Post Box 60, Rangoon, on or before the 20th September, 1915. 506

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant to the Director of Industries, Madras. Candidates must have received a thorough shop training with a Mechanical Engineering firm in England and should have had some experience of Indian methods also. Preference will be given to men with a Public School Educa-

appointment is a new and temporary t may be made permanent later. point no assurance can however be resent. The pay will be Rs. 550 lling Allowance according to Regulations. Applications ressed to the undersigned so before 1st proximo.

T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
ctor of Industries,
adras 10th Aug. 1915. 790

WANTED.

STAMPS—Wanted to purchase a specialized collection of Indian stamps Strong in Victorian, era.—Apply "X. Y. Z." "Bombay Chronicle." 796

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED.—Some thoroughly practical and experienced MOTOR MECHANICS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with Certificates to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1575

WANTED a competent MOTOR MECHANIC FOREMAN to take charge of a garage. He must handle any make of car. State experience and salary required. Apply "J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

EXPERIENCED TUNNEL SUB-CONTRACTORS WANTED to excavate rock tunnel at Thana. Sub-Contractor to supply all labour and must have knowledge of compressed air machine drills. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana, Bombay. 800

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—

BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED for the Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore, a FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON, salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125, or a MATRON, Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100.

She must be a good disciplinarian with at least 7 years' experience, and a good knowledge of nursing.

Apply stating age and nationality, and with copies of testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Elgin Hospital, Jubbulpore. 700

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS.—2nd hand in thorough working order guaranteed.

No. 3 Model Foolscap Size, Rs. 115.
No. 3 ,, Brief Size, Rs. 125.
No. 3 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 130.
No. 5 ,, Foolscap Size, Rs. 175.
No. 5 ,, Policy Size, Rs. 225.
Also
N. 7 ,, Remington Rs. 60.
No. 3 ,, Underwood Rs. 60.
Armstrong Rs. 50.
Fay Sholes Rs. 50.
W. H. THORNS & CO,
1556 Church Gate St.—Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lines No. 21. Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1546.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
1382 MANAGER, Watson's Annex.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate 9 candidates for training in the Ranger's course, at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Intending candidates should submit their applications to the undersigned personally at Belgaum on 17th September 1915 and should state whether they are willing to serve in the three Forest Circles of the Presidency or in any one Circle only.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1916. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii.) A certificate of age.
(iii.) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Articles 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition) signed by the Civil Surgeon of any one of the Districts.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc., or Licentiate of Agriculture Examination.
(b) the Matriculation Examination, where no School Final Examination exists.
(c) the School Final Examination, provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation Standard or, for European candidates, a certificate of having passed the High School Examinations with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the College.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Any further information required may be obtained on personal application by the candidates at the Conservators' offices in Poona, Nasik or Belgaum respectively.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Via Belgaum, 13th August 1915. 1526

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO, LTD,

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1916, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 10th to 23rd August, 1915, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1915. 1417

RE: S. S. "LICHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."

WE are directed to intimate that the Bills of Lading have now been received from Marmagao and Consignees are hereby requested to call upon the undersigned to complete their Declaration Forms.

Consignees are hereby notified that the Committee have fixed the rate of exchange at 1/3 27/32.

Dated 20th August, 1915.
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
1561 Chartered Accountants.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 30th August, 1915, at 6-30 p.m.

G. W. GILCHRIST,
Hony. Secretary.
17th August, 1915. 1535

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS BRADLEY, having retired from our firm his interest and responsibility in our business have ceased from this date.

BRADBURY & Co.
Bombay, 17th August 1915. 1530

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th August, 1915. 1522

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 636 OF 1915.

CHUNILAL JIVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant the sole surviving executor of the Will of JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, deceased residing at Sandhurst Road without the Fort in Bombay .....Plaintiff.

v.

PARMANANDAS ITCHALAL, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at second Bhoiwada, without the Fort in Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 17th day of August, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned subject to the rights of the Mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the attached properties in terms of his security that is to say:—

FIRSTLY—All that piece and parcel of Fazandari land or ground (whereof Bhasker Dajiba is Fazandar) situated on the North side, of 2nd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, with the building or dwelling house thereon assessed by the Collector of assessment under C Ward No. 5335 Street Nos. 61.63 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 admeasuring 155 5/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by house of Laxman Jetha, on or towards the West by the property of Ramnarayan Dayaram on or towards the North by sweepers passage and on or towards the South by 2nd Bhoiwada.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate at Grant Road and Chimna Butcher Street outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under C Ward Nos. 7193, 7194, 7193 Street Nos. 123.125 and 134 to 142 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1619 and 4920, New No. 8745 and 11161 old survey No. 1089, 2/1089 admeasuring 487 1/9 square yards together with the building and chawl standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property belonging to Haji Dawood Esmail, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to D. E. Makoond Belwant, and on or towards the South by the Chimna Butcher Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges of claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 20th day of September, 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
1577 Assistant Commissioner.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1915.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th August 1915 to 6th September 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & C.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August 1915. 1576

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 31, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.), for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directosrs,
DREWET CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1915. 1570

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YEBOSHI MARU" having arrived on the 21st instant, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamers' arrival otherwise they will not be enterained.

T. IBURIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOLEDINA HAJI ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant merchant residing at Memonwada outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

1. HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay
2. ABDULLA HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Memonwada outside the Fort, of Bombay
3. MARIAMBAI, widow of MOLEDINA HAJI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Memonwada outside the Fort, of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. MUNCHARSHAW & NURMADA. SHANKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of IBRAHIMJI ABDABHAI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor. .....Deceased.

ABDULALLI IBRAHIMJI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor the eldest son and one of the residuaries and next of Kin of the abovenamed deceased and one of the legatees under this Will residing at Babu Dhabu Street outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHUPATRAI SUPATRAI, late of Bhawnagar in the territories of H. H. The Maharaja of Bhawnagar Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Diwan's office at Bhawnagar aforesaid, widower. .....Deceased.

AMULAKHRAI BHUPATRAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of August, 1915.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the undermentioned Contract will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1915.

Forms of Tender, etc., can be had on application in writing to the Undersigned, which should be invariably accompanied by a fee of Rupee One, in the absence of which, no attention will be paid to the application.

CONTRACT.

For the supply of Barley, Bran, Gram, Maize, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-Cake and Salt, from 1st October 1915 to 30th April 1916.

(Sd.) R. S. SCOTT, Captain,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot,
Ahmednagar.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACE EXPRESS TRAINS.

ON TUESDAY, 24th August, separate trains for I and II class passengers will run to and from Poona to the timings given below.

BOMBAY TO POONA.

		II CLASS TRAIN. H. M.	I CLASS TRAIN. H. M.
V. T., Bombay	Dep.	10 40	11 5
Poona	Arr.	14 15	14 40

POONA TO BOMBAY.

		I CLASS TRAIN. H. M.	II CLASS TRAIN. H. M.
Poona	Dep.	19 30	19 55
V. T., Bombay	Arr.	23 15	23 40

W. ALEXANDER,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st Ausust, 1915. 262

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of "Electrical Materials."

For particulars and specification, apply to—

BAGANNA BALAJI,
M.I.E.E.,
1578 Electrical Engineer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.,

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.

TUESDAY, the 24th, being a Public Holiday the Bombay Branch of the Society will be closed on that date.

A. LEESON,
for Manager, Bombay Branch.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of immovable property situate at Kamatipura 13th street, that was advertised for sale by order of Mortgagees Jaitha Bhawa & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Balaram Motiram and others on Wednesday, the 25th August 1915, is POSTPONED till further notice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Very Valuable Immoveable Property, known as "Minocheher Villa," with a large Piece of Vacant Land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under the instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 139 of 1915, and in pursuance of the authority given to him by the Decree in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on 1st July, 1915, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned, very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocheher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Colaba, in the City of Bombay, to the South of Sassoon Dock Road, with the messuage, premises and buildings standing thereon, known as "Minocheher Villa," containing by admeasurement 1,332 7.9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on or towards the South by land, belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay, leased to Muncherji Nowroji Dessana, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the West by Sassoon Cross Dock Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A. No. 209. Street No. 299-301, Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/9664, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at thir Office, above Treacher & Co., Ld. Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABBEE COWASJEE & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1915), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following.

By order of Marwad Bhagwandas Fatechand and on account and at the risk of Shanker Luxman Gurve.

43 pieces country made check cloth.
41 pieces grey shirting.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases each 6 doz. dark lanterns, japanned and aluminium.
3 cases each 6 doz. dark lanterns japanned black (large size).
1 case 6 dozen dark lanterns jappanned and aluminium.
On account of the shippers.
1 bale 150 pieces s. h. civilian jackets.
1 bale 100 pieces s. h. over-coats.
1 bale 300 pieces s. h. trousers.
1 bale 300 pieces s. h. bicycle and riding breeches.
1 bale L's ulsters.
1 bale frock-coats and morning-coats.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1915.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.

THE RAGE OF THE CINEMA WORLD:

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in

"THE MASQUERADERS"

A screaming pantomime farce of Cinema life. Chaplin is the highest-paid comedian in the world. Chaplin is undoubtedly the funniest fellow in filmland, and the cleverest.

MAX'S DOUBLE

in two parts (the film, not the Double) Max's longest and funniest fun feast.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH AUGUST, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Gowalia Tank Road opposite the Parsi Sanitarium and near Sir Perosha Merwanji Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture comprising, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome made to order sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiter, meatsafe, rich glass and crockery ware, rich upholstered drawing rooms suit, handsome made to order hall cabinets, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, large drawing room Indian Carpet, rich engravings, glass door book-cases, Empire Typewriter, iron bedsteads, double and single coir almirans, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand washing tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, writing tables, hatstands, nearly new China matting, cooking utensils.

One handsome light English Cabriolete very little used, set of brass mounted single harness etc., etc.

The property of Gordon, P. Cable Esqr., (of Bombay Municipality) going to the front and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of Chuckla, Street, Furniture Bazaar, opposite the Crawford Market, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood seasoned wood household and office furniture, such as blackwood inlaid fancy single and double door almyrahs, cabinet fashion cupboard, plain and mirror chest of drawers, marble top and wooden dressing and washhand tables, glass door cupboard, suitable for offices, strongly made arm and without arm chairs, easy chair, lady's writing table and chairs, chippendale pattern, strong made sideboards and dumbwaiters, cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, very handsome drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestry, English folding suites, English rocking chairs, and palm stands, teakwood and blackwood hatstands, sliding, oblong and folding dining tables, fancy teapoys, side tables, bentwood chairs, writing table, office chairs, reclining sofas, half back sofas, revolving book case, baba cots and cradles, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. H. Somji Dossa and Co., closing their partnership account.

The above will be on view five days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1885.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd August, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53 Medow Street, Fort, (first floor opposite the Oak lane) by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Hiralal M. & Co., and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hirachand Dharamchand.

1 parcel of pearls No. 1 in, 6 strings contg. 24 pearls.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1915.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys.
B-9

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 P. M. EDWARDES THEATRE 10 P. M.

SIX STAR TURNS.

See, the Laughable, Sketch.

MARCONI BUREAU

High Class Cinema and Variety.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'phone NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 1882

TO-NIGHT

THE DARE DEVIL CIRCUS QUEEN

A Powerfull Drama in 3 reels.

The Sensational Dare Devil Ride round the WHEEL.

Time—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

USUAL HALF RATES.

PROFESSOR RAMMURTI.

THE INDIAN HERCULES.

FAREWELL VISITS

Before retiring with his Expert Star European, Japanese, Phillippine and Indian Artistes.

Bagalkot	..22nd & 23rd	,, ,,
Badami	..24th & 25th	,, ,,
Gadag ..	..26th & 27th	,, ,,
Hospet..	..28th to 30th	,, ,,
Kuttoor	..31st Aug. to 2nd Sept.	,,

E. PATERSON,
Manager.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Tuesday, 24th August

Bank Holiday.
MORNING SESSION
9 to 11 WITH BAND.
Saturday, 28th August
SKATING AND DANCING.
From 9-30 to Midnight.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yiollo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V. Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.
368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V. Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

For Trial of remaining issues.
382-07.—M Bhiothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors. Khund L & M.

Long Causes.
998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.
1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.
357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Casbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. Matubhai J and M (for a pauper).
1092-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors.
302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.
27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow, v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.
79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.
76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim v. Motichand Reipchand, Edg G W & Co.
18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.
28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.
124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairane v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.
961-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.
894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.
296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.
331-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.
633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.
1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanua and ors, Jehangir M and S.
587-15—Rustomji and G, Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
For Dismissal.
833-15—Captain and V, Suleman Haji Issack v Abdulla Hoosein and Co a firm and anr, Mer K. and Co.
For Exparte Decree.
618-15—Bhai K and G, Shaik Abdool Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed v Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Hoosein Kayat and anr, Payne and Co, against 1st Deft. only.
For Decree Absolute.
569-14—Merwanji K and Co, Kawasji Jalbhoy Sett and ors v Shaik Adam Moolla Abdeally Topia and ors, Sabnis and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
958-14—Merwanji K and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M, Part heard.
S C 818.15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.
1000-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.
274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.
275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.
370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.
273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.
570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.
1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.
Port of Bombay, Little & Co.
1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Narandas Primji, Jehangir S M & H.
209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.
1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.
8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.
950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.
813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.
1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.
22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.
700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.
70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank L. v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.
110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.
125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.
184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.
240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.
241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.
242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.
206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.
309.15.—Little & Co, Ahoobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramparsab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji & Co.
272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.
559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rustomji Mancherji Kamod, Mulla & M.
726-14.—Madh K & Co, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.
768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Kesharising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.
1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.
779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.
753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.
1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.
1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.
1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.
644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.
195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.
360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, Matubhai J and M.
223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.
514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.
O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors. Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.
1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.
443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustomji & G.
12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fariera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA Aug. 20.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. James Donald resigns his office of Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. E. Fawcus becomes an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. H. S. La Touche, Royal Indian Marine, reverts to Bengal as Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander S. N. Forteath.

ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION ACT.

To-day's issue of the Gazete of India publishes the draft rules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act and public opinions and criticisms are invited thereon The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General-in-Council on or after 22nd October. These rules run into thirty Sections and also a number of Sub-Sections.

Regulations respecting certificates of origin for foreign goods imported into Russia are gazetted to-day.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

AMENDMENTS ANNOUNCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

To-day's issue of the Gazette of India contains a number of formal amendments to the Imperiall Council regulations, of which the following are the more important :—(b) after the provision to sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted, namely, that the Governor-General may by notification extend for a period of not more than 6 months the term of office of additional Members or any additional Members elected or nomitated under this regulation. In regulation 11 of the said regulations, the following amendments shall be made, namely (1) for sub-section (1) the following shall be subsituted, namely, when a vacancy occurs in the case of a nominated or elected member or at any time, within three months of the date when such a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events, the Governor-General by notification as aforesaid (a), may, in the case of a nominated member nominate a person to the vacancy; or (b) shall in the case of a member who represents any interest specified in the regulation, call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy within such time as may be prescribed by such notification.

VOTERS' EXPENSES.

With a view to prohibit the grant of travelling and other allowances to voters the following changes in the regulations have been made:—After clause, (2) regulation 14 sub-section (2) of the said regulations the following clauses shall be added, namely, (3) who makes any payment or promise of payment on account of the conveyance of any voter, other than himself to or from any place for the purpose of recording a vote at any election, held under these regulations or, (4) who lets, lends, employs, hires, borrows, or uses for the purpose of conveying any voter to or from any place for the purpose of recording any such vote, any vehicle, or horse or other animal which is kept or used by any person for the purpose of letting out on hire or conveying passengers by hire provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to, (a) any such letting to or hiring by a voter at his own cost or by several voters at their joint cost for his or their own use or, (b) any such use by voter or his own vehicle to convey himself, the infringement of these regulations will make the election void. Similar changes are also embodied in all provincial council regulations.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

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HATPINS, PURSES, BAGS and CARD CASES.
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TEA & COFFEE CUPS by the dozen,
TEA & COFFEE SETS in various prices,
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COMMERCIAL.

THE METAL POSITION IN GERMANY.

Considerable interest is naturally directed upon the metal-trade situation in Germany, says the "Statist," when there can be no doubt that a general upward move in prices is in progress, though it is difficult to obtain concrete particulars. Some metals, such as copper and tin, are undoubtedly standing at fancy prices, even when comparison is made with the extravagant figures ruling here; while the fact that the trade generally is controlled in the country renders the obtaining of quotations a matter of extreme difficulty. According to indirect advices which have reached here, it appears that the German Federal Council regulations of December last, fixing maximum prices of copper, old brass, old bronze, &c., were regarded recently as being no longer in force, but by a decision given to the Dessau Chamber of Commerce the German Imperial Home Office has refuted the assumption. The authority named justifies the price-fixing policy in these words: "If the War Metal Company has sold copper at M.263.60 per 100 kilos, this presents an average price based on domestic copper tendered at the maximum fixed price, and it is also based on foreign copper, which, according to the maximum-price regulations, is only sold at prices considerably higher than those fixed for domestic metal. It would cause a good deal of unpleasantness if one buyer from the War Metal Company were to receive domestic copper at a maximum fixed price, and if another buyer were at the some time to receive foreign copper at materially higher figures." From this it would appear that the profits of the German copper mining and producing companies were being strictly limited according to the maximum-price policy, whereas no limit has been fixed for such material as may be imported into the country from abroad by direct or indirect channels. It may be taken for granted that very little American copper is now filtering through into Germany, and the price fixed for domestic copper (£132 a ton) is enormously in excess of anything current in any part of the world, and is a testimonial to the effective steps which have been taken to seal all the channels by which metals can enter the country. As bearing upon the general metal-trade situation in Germany, it seems quite clear that the trade has been very badly dislocated by the War and by the commandeering of stocks. In cases where plants could be organised so as to turn out war material things have not been so bad, but in numerous cases industrial establishments have come to a standstill through lack of raw material and the War Metal Company is only parting with metal where it is required for national purposes. It is stated that the consumption of manufactured copper and brass for ordinary work has ceased, and that iron wire and iron sheets are being resorted to as substitutes.

Private advices bear out the suggestion conveyed in the official statement to which reference is made above, that the official prices fixed apply only to domestic material for it is asserted that there is still a little business carried on in the open market, where occasionally small lots of metal are offered, the origin of which "cannot be traced," while the prices realised "are, of course, extraordinarily high." Neutral countries seem to be no longer providing any raw material worth mentioning, and when old metal is imported it, with but few exceptions, falls immediately under Government control. It seems to be the general impression, however, that with the still greater restrictions brought into force, and the careful and methodical handling of the resources, Germany will weather the storm with the supplies already available, and the suggestion that Germany's copper supply will become exhausted through the cutting off of supplies from abroad is flouted as ridiculous. Meantime the following quotations appear in one of the German industrial papers: Old zinc, M.42; spelter, M.45; lead, M.48; copper, M.160-175—all per 100 kilos.

It may be convenient to set out, irrespective of exchange conditions, a contrast of the prices ruling in Germany and this country for scrap metal, and which after remelting can be used. We should add that the London prices given are only approximate; the grading of some of the quoted scrap metal is so different here that exact comparison is impossible.

Collected Scrap Metal—	Per 100 Kilos	Equivalent Marks per Ton	Price in Sterling*	London
Zinc	42	£21	£86 to £90	
Spelter	45	£22-10	£66 to £70	
Lead	48	£24	£17 to £18	
Copper	160-175	£80-£87½	£68 to £72	

* The mark taken at 1s.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,000
„ Sales of East India	..	550
„ Imports	.. .. ..	Nil
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	5.42d
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. .. ..	7.60d
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October ..	9.29
	January ..	9.71
New York Official noon call	October .	9.29
	January ..	9.70
Futures 10 a.m.	.. October ..	9.10
	January ..	9.47

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

		Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
Sales of East Indian	..	100
	.. .. ..	12,000
	.. .. ..	5.42d
	.. .. ..	7.60d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	12,000

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.29	5.30
Aug.-Sept.	5.29	5.30
Sept.-Oct.	5.32	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.40
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.45
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.50
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.54
Feb.-Mar.	5.57	5.58
Mar.-Apl.	5.61	5.62
Apl.-May	5.64	5.65
May-June	5.68	5.69
June-July	5.71	5.72
July-Aug.	5.74	5.75
Aug.-Sept.	5.77	5.78

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.34	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.34	5.29
Sept-Oct.	5.37	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.44	5.39
Nov.-Dec.	5.49	5.44
Dec.-Jan.	5.53	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.57	5.53
Feb.-Mar.	5.61	5.57
March-April	5.65	5.61
April-May	5.68	5.64
May-June	5.71	5.68
June-July	5.74	5.71
July-Aug	5.77	5.74
Aug.-Sep.	5.80	5.77

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.29	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.29	5.29
Sept.-Oct.	5.32	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.39
Nov.-Dec.	5.44	5.44
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.52
Feb.-Mar.	5.57	5.56
Mar.-Apl.	5.61	5.60
Apl.-May.	5.64	5.64
May-June	5.68	5.67
June-July	5.71	5.70
July-Aug.	5.74	5.73
Aug.-Sept.	5.77	5.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th

M. G. Bengal Good	3.95d
„ „ Fully Good	4.10d
„ „ Fine	4 25d
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40d
„ „ Fully Good	4.55d
„ „ Fine	4.70d
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4.45d
„ „ Fine	4.75d
„ Broach Good	4.85d
„ „ Fully Good	5.00d
„ „ Fine	5.15d
„ Scinde Good	4.95d
„ „ Fully Good	4.10d
„ „ Fine	4.25d

Liverpool, Aug. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	3.95
„ „ Fully Good	4.10
„ „ Fine	4.25
No. 1 Oomra Good	4.40
„ „ Fully Good	4.55
„ „ Fine	4.70
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.45
„ „ „ Fine..	4.75
„ Broach Good	4.85
„ „ Fully Good	5.00
„ „ Fine	5.15
„ Scinde Good	3.95
„ „ Fully Good	4.10
„ „ Fine	4.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 20th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	}	7,000
„ „ to Continent	..	
Futures at New York Oct.	.. ..	9.33
Previous closing price ..	.. ..	9.49
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	9.75
Previous closing price ..	.. ..	9.82
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	9.35
Previous price	.. ..	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)		9.07
Previous price	.. ..	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	.. ..	9.12
Previous price	.. ..	9.21
Futures at New Orleans January	..	9.52
Previous price	.. ..	9.61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6⅞
Demand Bills	.. ..	46,750
Silver Commercial Bars .	.. ..	47⅜

		Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports		34,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	}	35,000
„ „ to France and Continent		
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	..	691,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	..	413,000

New York, Aug. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	}	13,000
„ „ to Continent		
Futures at New York Oct.	.. ..	9.19
Previous closing price ..	.. ..	9.33
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	9.59
Previous closing price ..	.. ..	9.75
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	9.20
Previous price	.. ..	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	.. ..	9.00
Previous price	.. ..	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	.. ..	8.99
Previous price	.. ..	9.12
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. ..	9.39
Previous price	.. ..	9.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	6⅞
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.66½
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	47⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Aug. 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,750,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian „ „	....
American „ „	2,802,000
Other „ „	....
Total Sales	45,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	69,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,000
East Indian Actual Export	..
East Indian Imports	6,000
American Afloat	20,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	65,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Aug. 20th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	67,000
„ Imports	31,000
„ Stock	1,305,000

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	22/15/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 81,000

London, Aug. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 7/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
„ 7 day market loans	4½
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.65

THE MAILS.

London, Aug. 20th

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day

TONE OF CLOTH.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

The Manchester Market is disappointing owing to restricted Cloth business.

Tone of Yarns :—Steady but slow.

WAR LOANS

London, August 20th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92⅜
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97 13/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..		27.75

London, Aug. 21.

3½%	1925/28	£92 3/8
4½%	1925/45	£97 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship July Sellers	57/3
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	57
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F arrived paid	55/9
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. afloat paid	56½
Karachi Barley August September sellers	38/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.	
Victorian Nominal.	
New South Wales Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. paid	57
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers	58
Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. sellers.	51/9
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. August-Sept. Value	55/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept buyers.	52

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug./Sept. Buyers,	51/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8-9-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65
Copper Braziers Nominal	£93
Yellow Metal	11½
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. I.C.F. Sizes Liverpool	13/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£17
English best selected Copper	£76½
Hard Spelter Nominal	£45
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value	25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 19th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December ;	19/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December ;	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December ;	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December :	21/9
Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Paid	54/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September sellers	2/4⅞
Ceylon Rubber September-October	2/4½

London, Aug. 21st.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, No change.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No change.	
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No change.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No change.	
Karachi Barley Aug.-Sept. Sellers	38

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Victorian. Nominal.	
New South Wales. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	59
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	52
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Nominal	55/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Buyers	52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September Paid	51/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Hull Sellers	£8-9-6

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£65
Copper Braziers Nominal	£93
Yellow Metal	11½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	76½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£17½
Hard Spelter Nominal	£45
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value.	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sellers August Sept.	2/4⅞
Ceylon Rubber Buyers Sept.-Oct.	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The market to-day opened quiet owing to rainfall reports up-country and also due to the fact that there was heavy selling on the part of shippers.

Good Broach was quoted Rs. 246 with F. G. Bengals at Rs. 192 with a fair enquiry from Bazaar and shippers for new crop styles.

At Colaba the market opened a shade steadier with Good Broach at Rs. 246½ and advanced slightly owing to good spot demand and to the fact that shippers were in the market as buyers.

Only a small business has been reported. Read cotton is in good demand.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, September 173-4
Fine Akolas, September 206

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 247
Fully Good Bengal, January 193
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 216.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			246	Apr. 25'16
M.G.				
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	196	191	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	172	..	..	Sept. 1515
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
M G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	214	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	204	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	215	Do.
H. G. Western	..	..	186	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	194	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	216	Do.
M G Compta	..	..	213	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914 ..	650,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th Aug. 1915 ..	2,643,120
	3,293,120
Shipments do ..	1,798,815
	1,494,305
Afloat ..	10,305
	1,484,000
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date ...	850,000
Stock of cotton in all hands ..	634,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th August, 1915:—

Cotton ..	2,320	Bales
Wheat ..	6,757	„
Linseed ..	3,278	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,524	„
Ginjellyseed ..	300	„
Poppyseed ..	125	„
Groundnuts ..	2,062	„
Castorseed ..	5,277	„
Rice ..	4,750	„
Myrabollams ..	1,648	„
Cottonseed ..	6,290	„
Mowraseed ..	265	„
Gram ..	788	„
Joowar ..	7,107	„
Maize ..	76	„
Barley ..	3,782	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. .. Rs. 6-14, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. .. Rs. 7-0-6, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt.
Forward Sept .. Rs. 9-3-3, E.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 7-1, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni .. Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat .. Rs. 8-8, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-12-6, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Rs. 37, B.T. per candy.

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-1, R.D. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-8-6, R.D. per cwt

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates :—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do. Forward ..	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4d Sept.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..	Nominal.
60 d-s Hong-Kong ..	132
60 Shanghai ..	168
60 d-s Yokohama ..	153

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-10

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-0-0
Australian Do. ..	24-10-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-13-3
English Dragone ..	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty ..	59-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but owing to profit taking the rates dropped a little later on. There was very little business reported in the Tata Iron and Steel Shares to-day. The quotations stood quite unchanged.

In Mill Shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 537½.

Fazulbhai at Rs. 380, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,387½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,787½.

Standards advanced to Rs. 907½, but at the close declined to Rs. 900.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,197½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 1882.

Crescent at Rs. 882. Indore Malwas at Rs. 173½ and Finlays at Rs. 240.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 192½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood stationary at Rs. 200.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Shares changed hands at Rs. 897½.

Bank of Bombay Shares kept dull at Rs. 1,570.

New Mofussil Press Co. Shares were in demand at Rs. 790.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 1,085.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares kept unchanged at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 207 for September settlement.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89⅜ (clean pieces.) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (guaranteed) were placed at Rs. 101 7/8 and (unguaranteed) at Rs. 98½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended the 19th instant shows an increase of Rs. 34.81 lakhs in the public demand, the money lodged and the money lent being Rs. 38.77 lakhs and Rs. 3.96 lakhs less respectively. The Government balances are Rs. 12.02 lakhs higher and the Bank's investments show a decrease of Rs. 2.24 lakhs on the balance. The result of these changes is a decrease of Rs. 28.63 lakhs in the cash, which now represents 53.68 per cent. of the liabilities, against the proportion of 54.23 per cent. shown in the previous statement. There is decidedly better enquiry for money for jute purposes and bill rates are improving.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

The prospects of the Karachi Freight Market have much improved by good rain having fallen in the Punjab. The charter rates remain at about 40 shillings. Two or three steamers have been chartered during the week.

SUGARCANE CROP IN UNITED PROVINCE

CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE FOR INCREASE IN AREA.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20.

On an average of five years ending 1913-14 the area under sugarcane has represented 52.3 per cent. of the total area under cane in British India. The conditions are favourable this year for an increase in the area under sugar-cane. The prices of "gur" were high and the heavy rain which fell in the latter part of the cold weather facilitated the preparation of ground. Sowings commenced about the middle of February and lasted till April. The germination was good and the cane crop stood the hot weather well. Towards the latter part of June good rain fell in most districts, while all parts of the provinces, except the Agra and Meerut Divisions, received sufficient rain. At the beginning of July a somewhat long break followed and it was not until well into the third week that general rain fell. The cane crop continues very promising and at present the outturn is about normal. The weather during the rest of the season may necessitate some modification of this estimate.

The actual area sown with sugarcane will be known in December next when the crop statements are received, but on the basis of the report received from selected at holders the total area is estimated at about 13,90,000 acres, compared with 13,11,000 acres estimated at this time last year, showing an increase of 6 per cent.

GOLD AND SILVER TRANSACTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced to-day that during the month of July 1915 the imports of gold were valued at Rs. 49 lakhs and exports at Rs. 1½ lakhs, as against Rs. 112 lakhs and Rs. 49 lakhs respectively in July 1914. Of the imports, gold bullion was valued at about Rs. 40½ lakhs as against 88½ lakhs last year, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, which sent Rs. 35 lakhs worth of bullion last month as against 81½ lakhs in July 1914.

The sovereigns and other British gold coins were valued at Rs. 7 1/3 lakhs as against Rs. 22 2/3 lakhs last year and were imported mainly from the United Kingdom and Asiatic Turkey. As regards exports, gold bullion worth only Rs. 7,400 was exported, mostly to the United Kingdom as against Rs. 29½ lakhs in July 1914. Exports of sovereigns and other British gold coins amounted to about Rs. 1½ lakhs as against Rs. 19½ lakhs in July 1914. The exports to Ceylon were valued at Rs. 750 only as against Rs. 15 lakhs last year.

Imports of silver were valued at Rs. 49½ lakhs and exports at Rs. 5 lakhs, as against Rs. 79½ lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively in July 1914. Silver bullion imported was valued at over Rs. 44½ lakhs (of which over Rs. 33 1/3 lakhs came from the United Kingdom) and the Government of India rupees at Rs. 4 2/5 lakhs as against 73 3/4 lakhs and about Rs. 5½ lakhs respectively last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 21st.

Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	Port Said
Alavi	Fanning	Calcutta
Yeboshi Maru	Nogiri	Kobe
Singu	Ward	Rangoon

August 22nd.

Gibraltar	Temple	Alexandria
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

August, 21st.

Buyo Maru	Kamateka	Rangoon
Pundua	Anderson	Durban
Kashmir	Irving	London

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf
„	Lavinia Westoll	for	Middlesbro

The following steamer received Port clearance on Saturday :—

Steamer	Java Maru	for	Kobe

S. S. Gibraltar:—The steamer Gibraltar, 2,473 tons, Captain C. T. Temple, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 5th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Lavinia Westoll:—The steamer Lavinia Westoll, 1,920 tons, Captain H. Harrison, arrived here on Saturday from Port Said, which port she left on the 5th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Alavi:—The steamer Alavi, 2,324 tons, Captain M. Fanning, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,971 tons, Captain H. Nogiri, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on the 21st instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain A. W. Ward, arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, with bulk oil on Board.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. F. Andreason, sailed yesterday for Durban via Mombassa and other ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,340 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, sailed yesterday for London via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, the mails and passengers.

S. S. Java Maru:—The steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will sail to-day for Kobe via Tuticorin and Singapore, with a general cargo.

Saturday, August 21st, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Manningtry	Roope	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Nalrung	Grant	T. Morrison
C. & G. Ollicla	Battison	T. M. & Co
G. Firooz	Alexander	T. M. & Co
N. Trelawny	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji	K. N. & Co.
Indravati	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Dunster	Jones	J. Mackintosh & Co
2 Jinsen Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Jehanda		T. M. & Co
4 Firenze	Merlo	Italian M. S. N. Co
7 Soldier Prince	Alexandria	D. Sanfil & Sons
10 11 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N.Y. Kaisha
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Sardar	Dokerji	P. G. S. N. Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Posyktor	Theopulatos	D. Nanjee & Sons
3 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
5 Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

[VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Clan Mackintosh	Lennox	T. M. & Co
Gibraltar	Temple	
Hujas	Gray	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosroo	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjmado	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nursi	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Singu	Ward	Shaw Wallace & Co
Yebcahi Maru	Nogiri	N. Y. K

EXPORTS.

Aug. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia (s) 6 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 50 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 4 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 65 bales wool, Bombay Co.

City of Cairo (s) 17 bales wool, E. M. Kooka; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 13 bales goat hair, E. M. Kooka.

Gibralter (s) 4,638 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 8,800 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

City of Cairo (s) 433 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HULL.

Trelawry (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 106 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

Dunster (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Lavinia Westoll (s) 5,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Itola (s) 28 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,289 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 3,642 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Jinsen Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Jinsen Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Mooltan due at daybreak.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay School of Arts Exhibition.

Presentation of Badges to Millhands, B. B & C. I. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Lower Parel, 5.15 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana.

B. V. R. Annual Boxing Tournament, Skating Rink, 9-30 p.m.

G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, annual general meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Cocoanut Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona.

Poona Extra Race Meeting.

Y. M. C. A. Ballad Concert, in aid of Funds, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon leave for Poona.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia per s.s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel Mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. on the same day.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in no case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Aug. 21.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

800 Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing Sunday the 22nd instant.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company. Sergt. White A. S.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company. Sergt. Binks H. T.

801 Parades.—For the week ending Saturday, 28th August, 1915:—

MONDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits (Squad Drill)
7 a.m. Signalling Class.
7-15 a.m. 15 pr. B.L. Laying Class.

TUESDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. to proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m. for Fort manning at Colaba.

WEDNESDAY.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B.L. Gun Drill.
7 a.m. Signalling Class.

FRIDAY.

7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B.L. Gun Drill.
7 a.m. Signalling Class.

SATURDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits (Rifle Drill)

802 Warrants.—Railway Warrants Nos. 93 and 94 were issued to Company Sergt.-Major Instructor W. Morey proceeding to Ahmedabad on duty in connection with No. 4 Company, and to return on completion of same.

803 Warrants.—Railway Warrants Nos. 95 and 96 were issued to Corpl. Engleken, E.E. Company, proceeding to Poona on 23rd inst. and returning with one Sapper discharged from Detention Barracks.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

August, 23.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during August. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

2 days 22nd to 24th August "A" Coy.
1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 25th to 27th August "E" Coy.
1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st August "F" Coy.
1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

MONDAYS.

146. Parades.—"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms-Musketry and Coy. drill.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"A" Coy. Recruits will parade until further notice at 8 a.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Coy. will parade at 7 a.m. at the Telegraph Quarters.

N.C. Officers of "A", "C", "E" & "F" Cos. at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Coy. Trained Volunteers No. 4 Section at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"D" Coy. from 23rd to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

Officer Commanding Coy. will please detail at least 8 N.C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

251. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy:—

No. 8676 Vol. G. G. Nixon. ...

252. In future detail of Duties, Parades and allotment of Range will be published on TUESDAYS ONLY. Urgent and new orders only will be published on other days.

(Sd.) N.B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 23rd August 1915. Plan can be seen at B. V. R. Headquarters.

Admission.—Reserved seats Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 Unreserved seats Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1. Garrison in Uniform half price to third and back seats.

INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived Aden at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 21st idem.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union rooms on Saturday, the 28th instant at 7.15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m.

G. T. HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m. in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, when all the members and subscribers are requested to be present.

LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

At the request of the Islam Gymkhana a public lecture on "Tuberculosis, its Mode of Spread and the Means of its Prevention" will be delivered at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, by Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Assistant to the Health Officer, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when all are cordially invited to be present. The lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern slides. Mr. Abdeally M. Kaiji, Prothonotary, Bombay High Court, will preside.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS AND BADGES.

A meeting was held at the P. W. D. Secretariat office at 5 p.m. on Friday, evening to present their sanads and titles to Khan Sahib Dosssabhai Framji Katrak, Head Clerk, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency District and Rao Sahib Yeshwant Harischandra Desai, Supervisor in the Consulting Architect's Office.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., in handing over the sanads and badges referred to the long and loyal services rendered by both these gentlemen and congratulated them on the honour conferred by Government. The two recipients then expressed their thanks to Government and after the garlanding and presentation of flowers the meeting came to a close.

VEGETARIANISM IN SIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Humanitarian Fund, which has been trying from its very existence to propagate humanitarian knowledge in all parts of India, is now realising the good results of its progress, and many persons in Sind, a country where meat-eating is most prevailing even among the Hindus, have, on the reading of our widely circulated literature, turned vegetarians—our record showing many correspondences to that effect.

In Shikarpur, a well-known city on the border between Sind and the Punjab, Mr. Tarachand D. Gajara, M.A., President, and Mr. Ramnarayan Chelaram, Secretary, of the Saraswati Mandal, have been making great efforts in propounding our cause and this institution, while thanking them, requests other persons to do the like in other parts of India. Under the auspices of both these gentlemen a meeting consisting of persons of various religious sects, learned preceptors, arts and medical graduates and kind-hearted ladies, was held in Shikarpur for successively four days: the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of June, 1915, when the advantages of vegetarianism as well as the evils of wine, bhang, opium, tobacco, &c., were commented upon at great length, and deep impression is reported to have been made on the ladies and gentlemen assembled there on the occasion and our literature was distributed there freely. In short we hope our cause will develop more and more in other countries as it has in Sind.

That other compassionate and energetic persons may be ready to propagate the mission of the fund to attain the most pious aim of preventing the slaughter of millions of dumb and innocent animals so very very useful to us to all our comforts, is the fervent and humble prayer of The Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund *alias* The Humanitarian Fund of Bombay to the Almighty.

LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager,
The Humanitarian Fund of Bombay,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay, 15th August, 1915.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 21.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is in excess by as much as 20 per cent. Only in Assam it is 20 per cent. more in defect. In the Bay Islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Provincer, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces east, and Hyderabad south, it differs by less that 20 per cent. from the normal over the rest of the country.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

To-day's all-India weather message indicates that showers have been more numerous in the south of the Peninsula and rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, north-east India and Burma. Some local rain fell in Bengal, west United Provinces, Mysore, and south-east Madras and a few falls also occurred in north Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Darjeeling, Saugor, and Cuddalore 3 inches each, Jubbalpore Agra, Pachmari, Negapatam and Kodaikanal, 1 each.

An extension of rainfall in north-west India is forecasted.

RAIN BADLY NEEDED IN BARODA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BARODA, Aug. 22.

This whole week has passed without rain. Great anxiety is felt for the rice crop. Famine is threatening in the Kadi District and the neighbouring parts, as there has been very little rain up till now. Here in Baroda rain is badly needed.

Plague seems to have revisited the city of Baroda only after a lapse of about four months. There are four or five cases reported in the Mahomed Wadi and two or three in the Panigate locality.

NO RAIN IN SURAT DURING WEEK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Aug. 22.

Although the sky at times becomes cloudy, there has been no rain during the week. In the district, rain is badly needed even for cotton and jauri crops.

CROP REPORTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 14th August show that fresh flood damage have taken place in Lakhimpur, Kamrup and the Garry Hills in Assam. Similar damages are also reported from Champaran, Monghyer Muzzaffarpur and Durbhanga Districts of Behar where heavy rain and floods have damaged the autumn crop to some extent. Floods are also reported from some Eastern Bengal Districts.

In Upper India more rain is urgently needed in parts of the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces to facilitate Rabi sowings.

Reports from other parts of India foreshadow good progress in late autumn sowings and prices are stationary. Scarcity exists in some parts of Tippera in Bengal and test works continue in parts of the Balasore District of Orissa.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st August 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 21st Aug. '15. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	1.01	58.28	58.37	62.01
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.16	62.19	60.12	72.31
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	1.20	58.35	62.55	71.55
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.96	63.89	69.56	74.99

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st August 1915, was 29.934 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 20th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.769	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7	"
Dew Point	75.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.842	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7	"
Minimum do. do.	76.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,ESE.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	127	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.76	inches
Total fall during month	3.22	"
Do. do. year	59.22	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 21st.....	0.47	"

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperatue is in excess in the extreme north-western and western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.10" and Kotah 0.35". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West —Veraval reports 0.17" of rain and Indore 0.70". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.35", Hoshangabad 0.53", Saugor and Khandwa 0.10" each and Raipur 0.50." Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 1.01" and Ratnagiri 0.75." Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has re-appeared in Rajputana and increased in the Central Provinces but decreased in the United Provinces and ceased in Hyderabad. It has been nearly general in the north Konkan, fairly general in east Rajputana and the Central Provinces and local in Central India West and on the north Madras Coast, while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar and Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and some showers in the United Provinces, Central India West and Rajputana. A few showers are possible in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 21st of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (20th)	95.2	82.4	85	..	0	—0.61
Jask	92.6	85.8	84	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	98.6	86.2	83	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.6	84.6	67	..	0.65	—3.49
Rawalpindi	94.8	79.0	70	..	..	..
Lahore	101.9	82.4	58	..	2.54	—5.04
Hissar	105.6	84.5	47	0.04	4.17	..
Ambala	98.7	79.1	81	0.07	9.14	—7.94
Delhi	100.1	85.0	58	..	6.08	—10.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	79.3	67	..	9.80	—7.49
Mainpuri	95.6	80.1	89	..	9.97	—6.06
Jhansi	93.6	78.8	68	0.03	14.59	—10.64
Cawnpore	91.8	79.7	86	..	17.08	—4.73
Allahabad	92.0	79.5	89	0.01	21.07	—3.73
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	82.4	76	..	0.06	—2.06
Karachi	87.0	79.3	81	..	0.17	—5.34
Ajmer	96.4	81.2	53	..	7.85	—6.22
Jaipore	100.2	78.8	59	0.10	7.35	—7.98
Kotah	99.6	81.4	61	0.38	12.05	—6.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	75.0	77	..	2.66	—7.03
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	83.1	76.7	88	0.17	6.22	—8.01
Rajkot	91.2	72.3	84	..	6.49	—13.53
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	76.8	82	..	7.37	—6.13
Surat	87.1	77.9	75	0.01	19.64	—11.51
Ahmedabad	94.6	77.9	71	..	9.11	—14.37
Deesa	96.9	76.7	78	..	4.39	—13.04
Neemuch	94.0	80.1	71	..	12.35	—6.16
Indore	88.1	72.1	93	0.70	15.61	—5.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.3	74.3	95	2.35	51.28	13.38
Saugor	83.4	73.2	92	0.10	29.82	—10.55
Hoshangabad	82.5	74.9	94	0.53	25.67	—6.79
Khandwa	89.0	75.3	86	0.10	16.90	—2.53
Akola	91.8	76.0	72	..	17.31	—2.27
Amraoti	87.0	74.7	83	..	17.95	—2.55
Nagpur	85.8	75.7	81	..	28.18	—2.44
Chanda	87.7	76.2	78	..	21.15	—12.25
Raipur	84.7	74.8	93	0.50	26.09	—6.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.7	76.4	88	1.01	58.28	3.34
Ratnagiri	85.1	75.1	91	0.75	62.10	—15.98
Mormugao	85.7	77.2	87	..	61.17	—12.46
Karwar	82.5	76.2	93	..	65.27	—28.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.8	73.1	69	..	13.82	1.34
Ahmednagar	86.0	65.0	70	..	13.47	3.21
Poona	82.8	68.5	79	..	24.55	9.67
Sholapur	93.1	72.6	67	..	10.38	—1.91
Bijapur	92.0	69.6	68	..	6.12	—1.27
Belgaum	80.3	64.1	87	..	30.98	—0.78
Aurangabad	88.3	69.5	77	..	19.04	3.83
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.0	75.2	73	..	13.38	—8.67
Hyderabad	88.5	74.5	88	..	20.09	4.99
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.4	75.4	89	0.22	72.77	—18.40
Calicut	82.8	76.1	93	..	73.92	—3.63
Cochin	85.5	74.4	92	..	65.76	5.39
Colombo	85.0	76.0	91	..	21.10	5.96
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	75.2	83	1.00	17.25	1.59
Bellary	94.2	74.0	57	..	10.91	5.50
Cuddapah	100.8	69.6	60	..	9.62	—1.51
Madras	97.8	79.7	73	..	10.53	1.40
Bangalore	89.1	68.5	76	0.06	10.54	—0.12
Coimbatore	89.6	71.4	82	..	6.35	2.62
Trichinopoly	95.6	75.0	73	0.07	5.48	0.55
Negapatam	93.0	81.4	81	..	4.08	—1.30

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
SAT.	21	m 8	44	26	7	21	m 1	22	17	0
		8	14a	24	9		2	51a	20	6
SUN.	22	m 9	40	27	8	22	m 2	32	16	7
		9	29a	25	7		3	49a	19	4
MON	23	m 10	26	28	4	23	m 3	32	16	2
		10	25a	26	7		4	35a	18	2
TU.	24	m 11	6	28	10	24	m 4	23	15	10
		11	14a	27	4		5	13a	17	2
W.	25	m 11	43	29	0	25	m 5	6	15	9
		11	57a	27	11		5	47a	16	5
TH.	26					26	m 5	45	16	0
		0	18a	28	11		6	29a	15	11
FR.	27	m 0	37	28	0	27	m 6	22	16	6
		0	51a	28	6		6	52a	15	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h. 22m	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h 22m	" 6h. 59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-5m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. 23rd 3h 5-2m p. m

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR-LORRIE.

DRIVERS ACQUITTED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Kaikhushru Shapurji and Mahomed Hussein Mahmomed Ismail, drivers of motor lorries, were charged with driving their vans in such a rash and negligent a manner as to cause the death of one Narayan Kunjilal.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted. The first accused was represented by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, and the second accused by Mr. Billimoria, pleader.

The prosecution story was that the two accused were driving their lorries, one behind the other, in Broach Street, on the evening of the 2nd instant, at such a fast speed that the first accused's car ran over Narayan Kunjilal.

The defence version was that the two accused were driving their lorries on the evening of the 2nd instant, past a Port Trust godown, in front of which several bullock carts were standing. All of a sudden they heard a cry and the first accused stopped his van. The first accused had not seen the deceased, but was informed afterwards that the deceased and his brother came suddenly from among the carts. He was confused, and his brother tried to save him, but he fell down and the rear wheel of the lorrie ran over him. They had sounded their horns and were going along at a slow pace.

The Magistrate held that there was not sufficient ground to frame a charge against the accused, and they were discharged.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

MARWARI AND ASTROLOGER IN TROUBLE

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on Saturday, Inspector Raghunathrao of the C. I. D. charged a Marwari, Narsi Tedchand and Jaikiram Pandit, an astrologer, with giving a false evidence in a law court, making a false claim and using as genuine a forged document.

The facts of the case are that the second accused, representing himself as an astrologer, formed the friendship of the first accused, a money lender. Some days after this the second accused told the first accused that he had secured a promissory note in his favour from Shahabuddin Ramdat and Ramlal Nanshanker for Rs. 701. Subsequently he induced the first accused to file a suit against them. Although the Marwari at first refused to do so, he subsequently was induced to file an affidavit before Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, wherein he mentioned that the second accused's address was at Jaunpur, in the United Provinces. Accordingly a summons was sent to that place, but Shahabuddin was able to satisfy the police, that he had never left his village for Bombay and that he never had any dealings with anyone in Bombay. It was further ascertained by the Police in the United Provinces that the second defendant in the suit was a very old man and was on bad terms with his nephew, the second accused. Mr. Javeri finding that the suit was a false one, sanctioned the prosecution of both the accused.

The hearing was adjourned after some evidence had been recorded.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Ganpat, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Bhimji, solicitor, was charged with rash and negligent driving, with not stopping his car after a collision and with not reporting the collision to the Police. Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the day in question Mrs. Barr was going in her carriage from the direction of the University Gardens towards the Flora Fountain when the accused's motor car, which was going from the Church Gate Station towards Medows Street, came up fast and collided with the carriage.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the accused drove the car slowly and did his best to avoid a collision, but he did not succeed. It was contended that there was no more obligation on him to give way than on the driver of a carriage. As to the second charge, the accident was noticed by a Policeman and there was, therefore, no obligation on the accused to report the accident. Also he took the car aside on account of the traffic and stopped it near Messrs. Badham Pile & Co's shop.

The Magistrate held that it was obligatory on both parties to be careful and the accused had failed to fulfil that obligation. He therefore convicted the accused on the first charge and fined him Rs. 25, and acquitted him on the second and third charges.

SINGING GIRL ROBBED.

Husenbux Allabux, a Mahomedan, reports to the Police the theft of ornaments valued about Rs. 7120, belonging to his sister Nurjehan, a singing girl of Foras Road. It appeared from enquiries that about 3-30 a.m. on Friday a cupboard in Nurjehan's room was found forced open and the ornaments were missing. A jemmy was found lying near the cupboard. The burglar had probably entered the room by climbing up a waterpipe. Two gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000 had been left behind by the thief.

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and vigour enough to say that musk is not the only thing which a perfumer admires, it is that which gives fragrance of its own accord. Price Rs. 5 per phial containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only for two phials extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

CRITON'S MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

"THANK YOU" FOR NOTHING.

(By our Sporting Correspondent.)

There was another big crowd for the G. I. P. Railway to cater for last Saturday, and as the accommodation by the "special" again proved so inadequate, I hear that the question of running this train in two divisions is being considered. If it were possible for the Bombay travellers to register their names at Bori Bunder on the previous evening, the Company would meet the demand at all times. This is just what the people will not do. I remember, a year or two ago, a large crowd were expected to leave from Bombay to attend a Lucknow Meeting, and the Company was approached to run a "special." "Certainly" replied the Company "if a sufficient number is forthcoming we shall only be too glad." The fact was advertised accordingly and names were to be registered the night before. I made up my mind to go at the last moment, and turned up at the station at 9-30 p.m., in fear and trepidation to book my berth. It will hardly be believed, but my anatomy made up exactly one-third of the huge crowd that the Company was led to expect. The Company, however, took a chance on this occasion, and a full train-load rolled out of the station on the following day. Such is Bombay life: it doesn't like to be bustled into anything.

The Novice Plate attracted so many entries, it had to be run in three divisions, resulting in a very fine card of eight events for the afternoon's sport. An unfortunate but unpleasant incident occurred in the Karjat Plate, when Mr. R. R. S's pony Thank You, a hot public favourite, was so hopelessly left at the gate, he practically took no part in the race. Kaikhosroo was not called upon for an official explanation of the *contretemps*, but from what I heard, he attributed it to another horse crossing him when the tapes were released. If such was the case, I am of opinion Kaikhosroo was not justified in suppressing the fact, and it was his duty to have had the matter brought before the Stewards at once. As he failed to do so, the responsibility was his for not getting Thank You away in line with the rest, and he should have been punished for his lapse.

There can be no sympathetic sentiment about a pure matter of business, and though it may happen, that owing to an untoward incident it is through no fault of the jockey a horse gets "left," and he is punished, that is a misfortune for which all humanity may be said to suffer, when it fails to perform the work it is paid for. A jockey's fee is most generously assessed, and the Turf executive should make it their business to see that the broad principles of everyday business are applicable to the art of race-riding. If it were more generally appreciated by jockeys, that their licenses were dependent on their work being efficiently done, it would probably be found, that even defaults occurring, in which the contributory causes were purely accidental, would be less frequent, when jockeys realised that such defaults meant a diminution in their income, by being requested to "stand down" for a time proportionate to the gravity of the offence committed.

If the fact of a horse not taking part in a race is going to be treated as a negligible triviality by the Stewards, what security is there for owners and the public? I hold Kaikhosroo's capabilities as a jockey in very high esteem, and therefore make no personal reflections when commenting generally on the remarkable laxity displayed by the Stewards in overlooking the shortcomings when they occur during the running of a race. It has to be borne in mind that there are three ways which are resorted to for "stopping" a horse in a race. At the Gate; "pocketing" at the home turn: and a dietary treatment in the stable. Such an absurd expedient, popularly termed "pulling," does not exist. Only a lunatic would adopt this latter device, when there is a choice of the three much more efficient and less open to detection methods always at a jockey's disposal. And if we are to have clean racing, it is incumbent on the Stewards to mete out immediate punishment for any irregularity that occurs, whether by accident or design, and to take no excuses. If it is a genuine accident through which the jockey suffers, it must be regarded as his bad luck. It may be argued that it would be an injustice to punish a jockey for being unable to control an impossible, fractious horse at the gate. I don't think so. Because I am strongly of opinion that this type of horse has no business in a race at all for obvious reasons, and if a jockey accepts the responsibility of getting him off and pockets the fee, he must take the consequences of his default. It is this utter lack of control over jockeys that has enabled such stock phrases as "glorious uncertainty of racing," "all in the running," etc., to be called into existence and the public systematically swindled by craven race-course robbers who lack the courage of their confreres, the burglar and dacoit, whose depredations are probably more publicable and certainly more costly.

...e will not permit of my commenting ... the splendid racing last Saturday, ... therefore confine my remarks to ...onsidered the more prominent ... the afternoon. I take up the ... first, because I have to con... comings so far, on country... to admit I know little or ... the racing form of our indigenous galloping product. And if I had been asked to pick out a candidate in this Patiala Plate octet that I considered had not a possible hope of winning it would have been Seeta, which serves to show how little I know about it. I had hitherto placed Aubrey as quite a promising customer in the third division of the all-horse list. In this race my allotment for Mr. Haji Oosman Sait's Chestnut horse would have been 10st. 7lbs. and Seeta's the irreducible limit, the increased margin bearing on Seeta only, the weights for the others remaining constant. It was a nice race from the distance, and at one time it looked as if the favourite R. G. would get up to Seeta, but he just failed by a neck. It was an excellent handicap, Aubrey being a length away.

The Ascot Plate provided a pretty bit of handicapping, and had some of the competitors not suffered by a straggling start, mainly due to a good deal of rotting about on the part of Airman and Seigneurie, a much closer finish would possibly have resulted. Orloff got well away and was nicely steadied into a good position by Templeman in the wake of Ute. Mr. Heath's horse had the race won at the turn and romped away from the bunch coming down the straight, Pretty Good Sort flopping along with his big impost in a hopeless stern chase. Seigneurie probably suffered in her initial diversion trying to kick flies off Bowley's head, otherwise she would have been closer up at the finish, though from the way Orloff won, I think he would have been difficult to beat under any circumstances. Hamara ran far short of my expectations, and Ute and Manilla's was not encouraging in the light of future events.

All the smashers in the Arab line, bar Dhaman and Mujbur, toed the line for the Satara Plate. Dhaman was withdrawn in favour of Kayid, but the latter put up such an indifferent display in company with Nakib and provided such a poor line for either of the absentees Dhaman or Majbur Mr. R. R. S. must be as wise as he was before the event as to his chances for the plums in the big meeting. At the close of the betting Sir Knight's connections splashed on the tickets with the most reckless abandon, and the confidence was not misplaced, for Templeman rattled him along for all he was worth from the three furlongs and won comfortably all-out by several lengths. We have seen Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's horse on his extreme top, and I do not think he is capable of doing any better, which will not be good enough for the big meeting. Purity was jumping out of his skin and never looked better. He never looked dangerous in any part of the race. Beyrut's run showed room for improvement and will prove dangerous goods later on.

I don't know what Byramji really did after the race for the Sandhurst Plate, but had he seen a few of the bewildered expressions in the first line of the stand, he would have undoubtedly succumbed to *risiblia catulepsis* and have been carried home screaming with laughter. What Criton had in hand when he ran through the mob from the distance I am unable to say, but to the untutored eye it looked as if Mr. R. R. S.'s horse won in a hand-canter with stones in hand in 1min. 1 3/5secs.! It was truly a remarkable display, and the incident must have given our handicapper a nice little problem to digest for the near future. The official clock apparently got so much upset, its customary pulsations were thrown out of joint to the extent of beating quarters instead of the fifths it was built for, the time for the following race, the Satara Plate, being registered as 2 min. 21½ secs! I wonder what sort of a show Kempion makes with Criton over five furlongs at even weights. This would be something worth knowing more especially when it is reported that the troublesome splint on Kempion's leg has been absorbed.

The first division of the Novice Plate was a great betting race, the weight adjustments having been so carefully made. Red Fish, Investment, Vellard, Ruby Mine, Quality and Red Flag, all coming in for substantial support. Vellard just squeaked home by half a length from Jawan, but let me remark for the benefit of those that did not observe the incident, that Investment, the stable's elect, who can eat Jawan over five furlongs at the weights, stumbled nearing the bend and had to be pulled up. This is worth knowing when the next little flutter comes up for discussion.

I have left the tit-bit for the last. I remarked a few days ago that I could not understand Hurchan's running. I know all about it now from "Scotty" who backed him. "He can't go seven but is a good un at five—the mile win in Bombay was a mere fluke. Moreover, Hurchan is built in front like a hare and is a great hill climber." So that's all right.

Details:—

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75; A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Budroodin's SHATRA, 7.5, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Yacoob Zuheer's PHAROAH, 8-10, Trenoweth 2
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 8-5, Hoyt 3
Mr. Hasan Madar's CRESCENT, 9.0, Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Guldasta 9-2, Hardy; Beaver 8-8, Quinn; Sardinia 8.8, Native; Arabian Consul 8.7, Bowley; Ladakh 8-4, Hazza; Alman 8-4, Templeman; Safi 8.4, Buckley; English Spot 8-1, Barrett; Kassum 7.9, Harison; Jingle cd. 8.0, Zamil.

The Race.—Safi went through the tapes and dislodged his rider. When they got away Shatra and English Spot showed the way. English Spot fell away and at the head Pharoah, Crescent, Subeh Pasha and Safi were bunched up behind the leader. In the straight a good race ensued which Shatra won after a ding-dong finish with Pharoah by a neck—½—head. Time 1min. 10secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 30-8, Rs. 23-8.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200; A High Weight Handicap for Country Breads.

H. H. Yuvarajah of Mysore's SEETA, cd. 6-7, Japheth 1
Col. A. Jones' R. G. 8.9, Hoyt 2
Mr. Haji Oosman Sait's AUBREY, 9-12, Kaikhosroo 3
H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's BLACK BOY, 8-0, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Housemaid 8.12, Quinn; Crowbar 8-4, Buckley; Cowslip 7-10, Harrison; Tango III. 6.0, Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Housemaid led for a little and was passed by Seeta. At the turn R. G. moved up followed by Aubrey. R. G. put in a determined challenge at the distance and failed by only a neck to get up to Seeta, who won by a neck—1—½.

Time.—1min. 32 1/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 66-8. Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 22.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's HURCHAN, 8.8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's SHERALI, 8-1, Pratt 2
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-2, Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's SILVER KNIGHT cd. 8.3, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Lord Satu 9-6, Trenoweth; Nasirabad 9-3, Barett; Columbus 9.3, Lynch; England 8-11, Monaco 8.8, Bowley; Galloping Lad 8-8, Buckley; Cardiff 7.13, Mujeed; Kaiumers cd. 8-2, Templeman; Paradise 7.12, Japheth; Agent cd. 7-13, Bastian; Tawdry 7.8, Hoyt.

The Race:—They were all so bunched up it was hardly possible to say what was really in front, Sherali was always prominent, but when Hurchan's head was loosed in the straight he shot out and won comfortably by 2l—1—½.

Time.—1min. 9secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 73.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300; A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Heath's ORLOFF, 9-8, Templeman ... 1
Mr. Goculdas's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-10, Barrett 2
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD, 9-10, Lynch 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE, 8.0, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Yuan 9-5, Hoyt; Solution 9-3, Pullin; Manilla 9.6, Hardy; Ute 8-10, Buckley; Smirk 8-10, Kaikhosroo; Strathroyale 8.9, Trenoweth; Hamara 8-8, Quinn; Bachelor's Knot 8-7, Pratt; Airman 8-0, Melsom; St. Alban 7.7, Purtoosingh; Lord Robert 7-6, Native; North 7-0, Harrison; Little Speed 6.8, Japheth.

The Race:—Airman and Seigneurie were troublesome at the gate and the start suffered accordingly. Ute and Strathroyle led out with Orloff close up. Nearing the bend Orloff went to the front and was chased home by Pretty Good Sort and Cherrywood, Orloff won comfortably by 2 lengths—2 lengths—neck.

Time.—1min. 48 1/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 60-8. Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 50, Rs. 70-8.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SIN. GER, 8-8, Bowley 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' MALSTER, 7-10, Ebraim 2
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass's WINCHESTER, 7-8, Hoyt 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS cd. 7-11, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9.8, Barrett; Polish 8-8, Pullin; Thank You 9-0, Kaikhosroo; Young Majub 8-10, Templeman; Bahlool 7.11, Buckley.

The Race:—Thank You was hopelessly left. Young Majub and Polish led the field, Singer lying fourth with Malster. In the straight Singer put in a good run from the distance and won easily, Malster being second. Won by ¾ length—½—1.

Time:—1min. 24 1/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 33.8, Rs. 50, Rs. 53.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. R. R. S's CRITON, 8-3, Kaikhosroo ... 1
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's HOPPNER, 8-5, Lynch 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's POLISH, 9.8, Barrett 3
Mr. T. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 7-8, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Primrose Morn 9-7, Hoyt; Twa Brigs 8.2, Bowley; Lola 6-13, Purtoosingh; St. Andrew cd. 8-1, Pratt; Madrina 7-0, Harrison.

The Race:—They ran in a bunch to the three furlongs, when Hoppner and Twa Brigs showed slightly in advance of the rest, with Polish third. At the distance Criton came away and won in a common canter by 1 length—½—¾.

Time.—1min. 1 3/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 21.8, Rs. 23, Rs. 17-8.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance—1¼ mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Nawab Najab Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-2, Templeman 1
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass' SPARROW HAWK, 8-7, Barrett 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LONGBOAT, 7-4, Bowley 3
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-11, Hardy 4

Also Ran:—Nakib 9.10, Pullin; Tajelmulook 8-3, Hoyt; Kayid cd. 7-7, Kaikhosroo; Purity 8.8, Bowley; Money Gold 8-5, Pratt; Terror 7-8, Etal.

The Race:—Money Gold was first away, closely followed by Sparrow Hawk and Kayid. At the 7 furlongs Money Gold held a short lead from Kayid, with Sparrow Hawk and either Nakib or Tajelmulook next. At the half mile Kayid was leading. Nearing the turn Sir Knight began to come through and going strong led into the straight. Sparrow Hawk put in a futile challenge, Sir Knight winning easily by two lengths—2—head.

Time:—2min. 21 1½secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 15.8, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 24.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Mowlud Taji Ali's VELLARD, 8-11. Templeman 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's JAWAN, 8-0, Mujeed 2
Mr. T. L. Ainsworth's RED FLAG, 7.10, Buckley 3
Nawab Najab Ali Khan's ANAZ, 7-11, Abbas 4

Also Ran:—Red Fish 9-2, Bowley; Investment 9-0, Tamil; Saood 8.9, Quinn; Ruby Mine 8.8, Barrett; Ben Hur 8-7, Lynch; Kaiser 8-7, Pratt; Flying Machine 8.3, Native; Back Bay 8-0, Hoyt; Quality 8.0, Kaikhosroo.

The Race:—Red Fish and Quality seemed to have the best of it at the start, Ben Hur did not get away too well. Near the three furlongs Invesment pecked and stumbled badly which put him out of the race. They came like a wall into the straight, and Ruby Mine, who had been prominent, dropped behind; Jawan, Red Flag and Vellard taking up the running. After a great set to Vellard just got home by ½ length—1—¼.

Time.—1min. 8 2/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 26.8, Rs. 115, Rs. 27-8.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 22.

The Calcutta Monsoon, First meeting, fourth day was less attended than the previous ones. Out of seven races, five were won by favourites, two by well-backed favourites. In the two hurdle races there were two casualties, Jockeys Northmore and Gray escaping with some shaking. Mr. Evers won three events.

SECOND OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1½ miles over six flights.

Mr. Tanner's CARTRIDGE 10-0, Mr. Evers. 1
Mr. Butler's ENCORE 8-7, Mr. Barker... 2
Mr. Norton's RULING PASSION 8-8, Mr. Milliamson 3

Also Ran: Tarfoot 12-7, Rust 8-9, (fell).

Betting: 5 to 2 Rust, three's Cartidge, four's Encore, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 29 win, Rs. 16 and 25 places.

Won by neck 10 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 2 mins. 56 4-5 secs.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—1½ miles over 7 flights.

Mr. Ever's MIGHTY ATOL 10-4, Owner. 1
Mr. Dawson's LARKSPUR 11-12, Mr. Williamson 2
Mr. Dawson's LINGO 9-13, Mr. Bloss..... 3

Also Ran: Merlo 11-7, Prince Charlie 10-12, Tallawah 10-9, Lord Worcester 10-9, Heather 10-5, Hanging Dale 10-1, Boudicca 10-3.

Betting: Two's Mighty Atom, four's Merlo and Larkspur, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 31 win, Rs. 15, 16 and 38 places.

Won by ½ length 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 3 mins. 36 1-5 secs.

THE NOVICE HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Cooper's REDINGTON 7-9, Fitzgibbon. 1
Mr. Nicoll's PRETTY BOY 8-7, Mr. Vincent 2
Mr. McCully's LONGREACH 7-10, Mr. Billett 3

Also Ran: Roseleaf 7-6, Decamp 9-3, Cake Walk 9-3, Donna Bella 7-0, Bella 7-0, Wonara 7-0.

Betting: Two's Redington, 5 to 2 Pretty Boy, four's Decamp, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 34 win, Rs. 15, 16, 25 places.

Won by neck ¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE. (Division I).—6 furlongs.

Mr. Powell's GO ON 7-11, Mr. Billett ... 1
Mr. Norton's HOME BREW 9-12, Mr. Williams 2
Mr. McKerrow's AUTOCLES 9-5, Vincent. 3

Also Ran: Tobiquge 8-10, Nuncio 8-13, Hospodar 8-11, Mahoney Boy 8-1, Bohemia 7-13.

Betting: 2 to 1 Tabique, three Hospodar, four's Go On, six's Autocles and Bohemia, eight's Home Brew, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 60 win, Rs. 19, 34, 22, places.

Won by short head 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 16 4-5 secs.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—(Division II).—6 furlongs.

Mr Bates's MASONIC 9-12, Mr. Evers... 1
Mr. Butlin's L. E. 9-2, Mr. Williams..... 2
Mr. Lauder's TOM CHAUCER 9-11, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran: Breako Day 9-9, Maxina 9-4, Fortunate 9-4, Herald 9-0, John Wesley 8-11, Spookjbane.

Betting: 6 to 4 Masonic, four's Spook, six's L. E. eight's Tom Chaucer, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 28 win, Rs. 17, 31, and 35 places.

Won by 2½ lengths short head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 17 2-5 secs.

MONSOON PONY PURSE.—6 furlongs.

Kour Harman Singh's ROSE LAWN 9-12, Mr. Trahan and Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's MAUD 8-13, Mr. Fitzgibbon, dead heat 1
Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN 8-7, Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Butlin's FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE 8-10, Mr. Williams 3

Also Ran: Trumps 9-11, Dolly Schomberg 9-7, Lady Mine 7-13, Post Entry 7-0.

Betting: 6 to 4 Rose Lawn, three's Trumps, five's Maud, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 12 and 29 win, Rs. 13, 15 places.

Dead heat first place, ½ length behind came Money Down.

Time 1 min. 19 4-5 secs.

LIGHT HORSE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Clark's WATERBURY 11-7, Mr. Brownell 1
Mr. Haqvey's TYLDEN 12-3, Owner..... 2
Mr. Durnford's SAVENAKE 11-7, Owner. 3

Also Ran: Old Chap 11-7, Toro 11-7, Twilight 11-7.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Waterbury, four's Old Chap, eight Tylden, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 16 win, Rs. 12, 16 and 14 places.

Won by 1½ lengths 1¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 35 1-5 secs.

TRAGEDY AT SAKCHI.

FATAL SEQUEL TO AN ALTERCATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

An Anglo-Indian is alleged to have been murdered at Sakchi, the centre of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, on Saturday night. It is reported that two Russians and two Anglo-Indians were drinking together at the house of the Russians when a quarrel took place and a man named Mukushof chased the two Anglo-Indians out of the house with a rifle. Mukushof is alleged to have struck Culloden and then chased Daunt and was belabouring him, when two Englishmen named Sloan and Bullock went to his assistance and saved him. Mukushof then returned to the deceased and dragged him into the jungle. The police were informed and Mr. Ashby, a local Inspector, and Sergt. Clarke went to the scene of occurrence. After attending to the injured men they arrested Mukushof. Culloden succumbed to his injuries at daybreak, but Daunt is progressing favourably. The Russian has been sent to the Chaibassa prison to await his trial.

BOXING.

B. V. R. TOURNAMENT.

Owing to the entrants being absent in the second half, Saturday's programme of fifteen events was got through on the stroke of midnight. Possibly because nearly half of the fights were for cadets and the only attraction on paper were a couple of Open Light Weight affairs, the attendance was not as large as on Thursday. With the finals to-day and some really good men in the ring, however, we anticipate a great strain on the accommodation. The officials this time were Major Hislop, Referee; Messrs. McI. Kemp and Robinson, Judges. Mr. Clark, Time-keeper; and S. M. Kearsey and G. Sgt. Inwood, Masters of Ceremonies. Unfortunately we cannot allow the verdicts to go without taking exception to those against Gabb and Randall. Each piled up more points with his left alone than the other with both hands, in fact, had Burch not had a sailor in his corner one felt inclined to believe a mistake had been made in the names in both cases. The only reason we can think of for such extraordinary ruling is that those responsible allowed the last minute of the third round to completely obliterate the previous fighting. Burch was the better stayer in his mix-up and had Randall very tired at the end, but the former had by then a prefectly safe margin of points to win unless the K. O. came along. These decisions may be due either to the Judges agreeing or the Referee giving the casting vote, so one does not know who to harness with them. The Referee, however, should most certainly have saved Cyc. Reid all the punishment he received, as four times he staggered to his feet barely able to stand. As we have another night yet, one might also suggest that a man who is not holding be allowed to wallop away as much as he likes. There is no rule against it, and the punishment he may inflict on the one who is holding, and so cannot hit back, will do more to prevent that than any admonishing by the Referee. As to the judging, the M. C might with advantage collect the slips after each round.

Applause greeted the warning to the pair in the Special Contest to fight on, which might have come much earlier and without consulting the Judges. Hancox and Thomson were certainly not "putting it all in," and even after that we might have seen something more fiery had they had their own money on. As it was, there was nothing "special" about it. Hancox has a clever shift from either hand and was too strong for Thomson, whose left was occasionally good but rights very wild and missing by feet.

Harris's form was the outstanding feature of the evening and he's all China to a canary seed on his winning the Feathers. A lapse on the part of the Time-keeper occurred when Cook went down. He rose well within the count and as he regained his feet Mr. Clark called "Time." Both boxers showed surprise as the round was young yet and had he meant the ten second count was up he should have called "Ten" or "Out." Anyway the Referee saved the situation by awarding Harris the fight, as would have been the case had they gone on though Cook was game and, if lightly, got his left home on occasion. In the semi-final, Rose put his thumb out and had to give in early in the third round. He had the better reach and stood up well to his man after making a good impression by forcing Reaves to retire in the first round. Harris was too quick for him, jabbing the left to body and jaw in one action and using his right to the body. He was well ahead on the two rounds and Burch is no match for him.

The Cadets in the Bantams were all very plucky and serious, cheered on by their respective chums. Mannings and Inwood were very well matched, the former a hard hitter with both gloves and the latter's left suggesting he is a left hander. Mannings meets Whitaker, a very lucky winner, in the final and should beat him.

The only K. O. was the one Burch handed over to Reid in a hurricane melee. That the plucky young Cyclist should rise time after time hopelessly groggy to be floored again was some of the useless punishment that takes the gilt off the ginger-bread.

Following were the results:—

Bantam Weights:— 1st Round.

Cadet Inwood, B.V.R., beat Cadet Markley, B.V.R.

Cadet Mannings, B.V.R., beat Cadet Easdon, B.V.R.

Cadet Gabb, B.V.R., beat Cadet Courpalais, B.V.R.

Cadet Whitaker, B.V.R., beat Cadet Gillis, B.V.R.

Semi-Finals:—

Cadet Mannings, B.V.R., beat Cadet Inwood, B.V.R.

Cadet Whitaker, B.V.R., beat Cadet Gabb, B.V.R.

Feather Weights:—2nd Round.

Pte. Rose, Oxford and Bucks, beat Gunner Reaves, R.G.A.

Pte. Harris, 14th Hussars, beat Pte. Cook, Oxford and Bucks.

L/C. Randall, Norfolks, beat L/C. Philbert, B.V.R.

Sign. Burch, R.N., beat Cyc. Reid, B.V.R.

Semi-Finals:—

Harris beat Rose.

Burch beat Randall.

Light Weights:—Semi-Finals.

Serjt. Murray, B.V.R., and Vol. Sullivan, B.V.R., W. O. from Vols. Cooper and Jackson.

SPECIAL CONTEST.

Pte. Hancox, Oxford and Bucks, beat Pte. Thomson, 14th Hussars.

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FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. (8) INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (0).

The Royal Garrison Artillery improved their goal average on Friday evening, when they defeated the Instituto Luso-Indianos by 8 goals to nil. As the score indicates the game was a very poor one, the Instituto Luso-Indianos being continuously on the defensive during the sixty minutes' play. The Gunners' forwards have improved a great deal in their "passing," but in spite of the shooting practice they have in some of the League matches, they are still very erratic in front of goal. Franklin who has been playing in the Artillery defence for several years, turned out last evening, and played on the right wing. Although this was his first appearance on the soccer field this season he played a good game and put across some splendid centres. The Gunners' defence had very little to do. The Instituto Luso-Indianos' forwards were quite at sea and the absence of Down from their ranks was keenly felt. The defence had plenty of hard work to do, and did it to the best of their ability. Alphonso, in goal, saves well, but his attempts to clear are very poor.

The Gunners succeeded in notching their first point within a few minutes from the start. Massey being the scorer. Gloster was responsible for a very pretty run, and working his way in scored the second goal for his side. The Gunners added another goal, through O'Keefe, before half time was called.

The second half was a repetition of the first moiety and the Royal Garrison Artillery scored five more goals. O'Keefe being responsible for three goals, Llewlyn and Massey one each. If the shooting of the Gunners had not been so erratic, a much larger score would have been registered.

The game ended:—

Royal Garrison Artillery ..... 8 goals.
Instituto Luso-Indianos ..... nil.

R. G. A.:—Dodd, goal; Weaver and Bagley, backs; Jennings, Holden and O'Neill, half-backs; Gloster, Llewlyn, O'Keefe, Massey and Franklin, forwards.

Inst. Luso-Indiano:—Alphonso, goal; Rofino and Castell, backs; Marshal, P. D'Sa and Pereira, half-backs; M. D'Souza, A. D'Souza, Powell, T. D'Sa and D'Alves, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Harwood.

MEDICALS (2); 6TH DEVONS (0).

An interesting encounter took place on Saturday evening, in connection with the Harwood League, between the Grant Medical College and the 6th Devons. After an evenly contested game the Medical boys came out victorious by two goals to nil. The Devons were again obliged to make several changes in their team owing to some of their players having proceeded on active service. It is unfortunate that their formidable combination has been smashed up, for they would doubtless have made a fair bid for the Shield this season. The Medicals played their usual dashing and vigorous game. The forwards are showing signs of great improvement while the defence is always very sound. Hildreth, Sweeney and Wadia played well for the winners. Doidge was frequently applauded for good play in the Devons' defence, and Hendra displayed better form than he has done in the last few matches. The final scores were:—

Medicals ..... 2 goals.
Devons ..... Nil.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	7	6	0	1	28	2	13
Medicals	8	6	1	1	21	5	13
Bombay Gymkhana	6	4	1	1	28	6	9
Y. M. C. A.	6	3	1	2	7	7	8
6th Devons	8	2	4	2	11	15	6
Bengal United	6	1	4	1	6	15	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	7	1	5	1	3	19	3
Lusitanians	7	0	6	1	2	37	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bengal United v. Y. M. C. A.

A BENGALI'S BRAVERY.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION AND REWARD.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Bengal Government:—A notable instance of brave resistance to dacoits has recently been brought to the notice of the Government. On the night of the 22nd October 1914 Mr. Satish Chandra Datta, Panchayat of the Khankhanapur village, in the district of Faridpur, was roused from his sleep by a shouting. He at once proceeded with his gun to the scene of disturbance accompanied by a member of his household and found that a dacoity was being committed. After challenging the dacoits who were guarding the approach to the houses he fired twice whereupon the gang took to their heels. He pursued them and fired again, this time wounding a dacoit who was subsequently arrested. This clue enabled the investigating officers to trace the gang which was found to be responsible not only for this occurrance but also for six other dacoits committed last year in the Goalundo subdivision. The case ended in the conviction of the dacoits.

For the courageous behaviour of Mr. Satish Chandra Datta the Government have been pleased to present him with a double barrelled breach-loading gun.

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PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, to protest against the action of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., in selling only return tickets to Mecca pilgrims. Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail presided and the Hall was crowded with Mahomedans.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said:—Gentlemen, two years have passed since proposals were made to Government by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., on behalf of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., to secure the monopoly of the pilgrim traffic. The Government of Bombay placed the proposal before the Imperial Government and the Government of Lord Hardinge very wisely invited the views of the Muslim Community of India. The Musalmans of Bombay as well as other parts of India disapproved of the proposals and both the local and Imperial Governments very kindly withheld the sanction thereof. Among the proposals the compulsory purchase of the return ticket was one of the chief points. Within these two years Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., have secured the agency of the Arab Company and got rid of their competition. Partly for that and partly for the scarcity of other steamers on account of the war, they have practically no rival firm in the field of competition and are in a position to have their own way in the matter. They have notified their intention of running several steamers and issuing only return tickets to deck passengers at the rate of Rs. 125. Now, it is for us to see if this compulsory return-ticket system is going to be beneficial to our Haji brethern. So far as we can see it is far from proving beneficial to them. Of course the Company have given this assurance that the return ticket will be available for two years, and the pilgrim not returning by sea will be entitled to a refund to the difference between the return fare and the equivalent single fare less 10 per cent. on application. And in the even of death of a Haji after reaching Jeddah the money due to the deceased Haji for the unused return half of his ticket will be refunded on the fact of his death being attested by the Company's agents in Jeddah and forwarded in the usual manner to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, who will take the necessary steps to recover the amount on the production of the unused return half. Both these ways are full of difficulties. It is gratifying to see that the Company seem to have realized the position and have modified their decision in the case of Bunharis I hope, they will extend the same privilege to all the Hajis. Otherwise we, poor Musalmans, can have no recourse but to request the Government for help and to pray to God.

The Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting of the Mohammedans of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam strongly disapproves of the action of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., in selling only return tickets to Mecca pilgrims this year and not giving the Hajis the option of having single tickets, as many pilgrims do not return at all to India and others are seriously inconvenienced by compulsory return tickets. This meeting further begs the Government of India in the interest of pilgrims to kindly intervene and afford relief to the pilgrims as prayed for."

Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed said Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company derived a lot of money from the pilgrim traffic and it was the duty of that Company to listen to the grievances of the Mahomedans and comply with their requests. The objections to return tickets were based on the ground that many of the Hajis never returned to the land from where they had started. Besides some did not return within the period for which the return tickets were available. After doing the "Haj" some of the pilgrims travelled to other parts of the world before returning to their native country and the return tickets were therefore quite useless to them. Beside the action of the Company in doing away with brokers, who looked after the comfort and convenience of the Hajis, was to be deplored. The pilgrims, who embarked at Bombay, came from all parts of Asia, and he appealed to the Company and Government to listen to their grievances.

Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy moved the following Sub-Committee be appointed to take further steps in the matter:—Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail (President); Sardar Sahib Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha; the Hon. Mr. Moulvi Raffudin Ahmed; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohamed Dayam; Mr. Abu Bakr Abdul Raheman; Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamooji; Mr. Salehbhoy Currimji Barodawalla; Mr. Aga Mohammed Husen Dehdushti; Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani; Mr. Haji Abdulla Abdul Rehman; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin; the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Sharif Deoji Canji; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Lalji; Mr. Hassonbhoy Abdul Hussein, and Dr. A. A. Gaya.

THREE SOUND REASONS.

Sir Fazulbhoy said: The question of return tickets for Hajis has been occupying the attention of the public for some time past, and it is now definitely stated to be the intention of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., to issue only return tickets to the Haj, and thus to compel the Hajis to take return tickets whether they would have them or not. This decision seems to have been made with a view to prevent stranding of Hajis in that far-off country, when they find themselves without any money to pay for their return passage. But it seems to me that those, who advocate this, do not quite realize the hardship and injustice, which an obligation to buy a return ticket involves, There are three very sound reasons why pilgrims should not be forced to buy return tickets: (1) There are some pilgrims who are residents of Mecca and Medina. (2) A large number of pilgrims do not return by the same route. (3) There is a large number of pilgrims who do not want to return, and prefer to find their last resting place in that holy city. In all these three cases, it would be simply unjust to inflict upon the Hajis the necessity of purching a return ticket. It is not wanted by them, it is of no use to them, and the money they will have to pay will be so much money lost to them. In common justice and fair play, therefore a system of return tickets must not be insisted upon. There is yet another strong argument against this proposal. Every year we find a large percentage of Hajis dying on the Haj and never returning to their homes. Also there is a risk of very many of them losing the return half of their tickets. In such cases what arrangement can possibly be made for a refund on the unexpended half of their tickets. Again, in the absence of the British Consul at Jeddah, who will inform the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, about the number of unused tickets? And how is he to get the refund on such tickets and to send it to the legal heirs of the dead pilgrims? All these questions need to be thoroughly answered before the issue of return tickets is made compulsory. Last year some other companies brought back poor indigent Hajis from Jeddah, on a nominal charge of 10 and 15 rupees, and in many cases, where the pilgrims were quite unable to pay even this small sum, they carried them free of charge and even provided them with food on the voyage. Will it be possible to expect them to send their steamers to Jeddah for this purpose, when Hajis go there with return tickets. If they do not, is there not a chance of a number of them being stranded at Jeddah, in consequence of losing their return halfs? Thus a great hardship will be inflicted upon Hajis by a system of compulsory return tickets, and we should be doing the right thing in drawing the attention of Government to it.

LICENSED BROKERS.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. have dispensed with the services of the licensed brokers, and it is not known by what other agency they are to be substituted. It is a step fraught with the greatest injury to the Hajis. What amount of useful service was rendered by these licensed brokers is perhaps not generally known. The duty of a licensed broker did not end with the booking of the pilgrims for any particular steamer. In addition to doing this, he has to receive them at stations, to accommodate them in the musafarkhanas, to attend to them in sickness, to take them to the disinfection shed, etc., and generally to advise them and help them in every possible way. For all these various duties they were responsible to the Police Commissioner, who dealt with them if they were found neglecting their duty. Can any one expect the paid servants of a company to perform such services? And can the Commissioner of Police exert any authority over them to force them to attend to all these things? It will also be detrimental to the interests of other Mussalman companies, who will find it difficult to attract pilgrim passengers to their vessels, if these experienced brokers are engagd by one shipping company. But the chief point to be noted is this, that if the licensed brokers are done away with, the Commissioner of Police will have no control or hardly any, over the pilgrim traffic, for, in these licensed brokers the Commissioner has the best source of getting all information. Under the circumstances, the licensed broker is a most indispenable institution.

The resolution was passed. The proceedings terminated with a vote of the thanks to the Chairman.

LIQUID AIR AS AN EXPLOSIVE.

In order to avoid the excessively rapid evaporation of liquid air when used as a mining explosive, a German scientist, Kowatsch, who uses a cardboard cartridge introduces first a cartridge with dry carbon into the drill hole separately and without any liquid air, which is put in only just previously to ignition. It is claimed for this process, writes "Cassier's Monthly," that it reduces the period of evaporation to a minimum, and also increases the factor of safety. The cardboard cartridge contains a perforated pipe, in which there is a mixture of infusorial earth with oil and asphaltum or lamp black and paraffin, neither of which is explosive in itself. The centre pipe contains another cardboard tube, over which a third cardboard tube is placed, the latter serving as an exhaust pipe for the products of evaporation of the liquid air. Electrical connections are made according to the number of holes to be exploded simultaneously, and the liquired air which has to be used for each hole is kept in an exactly determined quantity in a small bottle, the opening of which is provided with a metal tube and conical nozzle, connected with the central tube of the cartridge. To "load" the cartridge it is only necessary to lift the rear end of the bottle, when the liquid air is raised by the pressure of its own products of evaporotion and gradually passes into the cartridge. At the instant when the charge is ignited by the electric spark, the liquid air combines with the charge and causes an explosion of exceptionol violence. Among the advantages of this cartridge is the fact that the components are not explosive in themselves, the explosive mixture being formed only at the very last moment in the bore hole itself. Furthermore, should there be a "misfire," the liquid air will evaporate and the remainder of the cartridge is quite harmless.

Official and Personal.

The nomination of Pundit Tarabatt Gairola, of Garhwal, as a Member of the U. P. Legislative Council in place of the Rajah of Tajpur, the Hon. Raja Francis Xavier Shiam Rikh, has been sanctioned.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the election of Sir S. P. Sinha as President of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON

B. V. R. INSPECTED.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Rigby, paid a visit to H.M.S. Espiegle now lying in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard. They were received by Commander Nunn of the Espiegle, and Captain Lumsden, Director of Royal Indian Marine.

Their Excellencies next proceeded to the the Admiralty House to pay a visit to the "Naval Branch" of the War and Relief Fund. Here they inspected articles contributed towards the Naval Branch.

Her Excellency, accompanied by Captain Rigby, paid a visit at 12-20 p.m. on Saturday to Dr. Miss Joshi's Hospital, Sandhurst Road. Her Excellency was received by Dr. Miss Joshi and Dr. Deshmukh and was shown round the hospital. She also inspected the operation theatre and the pathological specimens. She spoke kindly to the patients, enquiring after their health. Her Excellency left after spending about half an hour, and before leaving she expressed herself as highly satisfied with the arrangements.

Yesterday morning Lord Willingdon inspected the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under Col. P. R. Cadell. The Rifles paraded at 7-45 a.m. at the Headquarters and proceeded to the Oval where they were inspected by his Excellency in quarter-column formation. His Excellency then proceeded to the saluting base under the University Clock and inspected the Battalion marching past in column of route. He afterwards inspected the Companies separately at Company drill and expressed himself to Col. P. R. Cadell, Major H. F. Bush, second-in-command, and Lieutenant N. B. Kinnear, Adjutant, as perfectly satisfied with all that he had seen there, and congratulated the Corps on their present strength, efficiency and smart appearance. His Excellency presented the Volunteer Long-Service Medals to Lance-Corporal Ferro, and Volunter Sausman. He then proceeded to the Headquarters of the Rifles and opened a miniature rifle range which has been recently constructed, by firing a succession of shots and attaining good results. His Excellency then left. Captain Paton of the Calcutta Scottish Volunteers was present in temporary command of the newly-formed "J" (Scots') Company, which paraded 89 strong after only a month from the date of formation. Captain Cherry was also present in command of the newly-formed "H" Company, which paraded 101 strong though it was formed only in April last. Lt. N. B. Kinnear, Adjutant, was also present.

VISIT TO COLABA STATION HOSPITAL.

Their Excellencies subsequently visited the Colaba Station Hospital the same morning. They spent a long time going round the Hospital and talking to the wounded soldiers from the Front.

Their Excellencies visited the Old Government House, Parel, yesterday afternoon, and attended Divine Service at the Cathedral in the evening.

MURDER OF A RAILWAY JAMADAR.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

The Punjab C.I.D., is now investigating a case of murder of a railway Jemadar at the Adampur station near Hosharpur. This Jemadar recently detected some persons in the act of placing materials on the line with intent to derail a train. On the day on which the Jemadar was to have given evidence he was found murdered.

FANCY FAIR IN AID OF WAR FUND.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

Miss Newland, Principal of the Training College for Women in Poona is busy organising a Fancy Fair in aid of the War Relief Fund. She has already secured the hearty co-operation of prominent Hindu ladies in the City and it is understood that Mrs. Apte, Mrs. Paranjpye, Mrs. Anjangaonkar and many others have consented to keep a stall each. No efforts is spared to make the Fair a success, which will be held in the Council Hall on the 17th September.

ALL-INDIA AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following All-India Ambulance competition will be held in Calcutta on the respective dates put against their names.

3rd January 1916, St. Johns Ambulance Challenge Shields for regular (Indian and British) troops presented by Major-General H. H. the Maharaja of Scindhia of Gwalior, H. H. the Raja of Dewas Junior Branch Imperial Service Troops Ambulance Challenge Shields.

4th January Lord Hardinge Police Ambulance Challenge Shield and the Hon. Mr Douglas Marshall Ambulance Challenge Cup, Lady Hardinge Ambulance Challenge Bowl.

5th January King-Emperor's Volunteer Ambulance and All-India Railway Ambulance Challenge Shields.

6th January St. John Ambulance Brigade and Boy Scouts Challenge Shield and Brigade Challenge Cup.

CONFERENCE OF DIVISINAL COMMISSINGNERS.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

There is to be in Poona on the 23rd instant a Conference of Commissioners of the Central, the Northern and the Southern Divisions.

THE GERMAN JESUITS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would have refrained from replying to the diatribe of your correspondent, "Horseship," which borders on pure vulgarism, were it not that his misconstruction of my letter may be wrongly interpreted. I wrote in support of your views that the German Jesuits, in our midst, should also be interned, before the Government Order regarding Alien enemies appeared. Father Hull, in his paper, "The Examiner," had tried to plead in their favour on the ground of the excellent work they have done in this country as educationists. Among other things, he contended that the life of German Jesuists in this country was one of sacrifice, and he opined that, if a distinction for good reasons could be made it ought to be made in their favour. I wrote that, while fully recognising the good work they have done as educationists here, there is no reason why this should have any weight in their favour; for after all, they are our enemies now; and they have also enjoyed the benefit of working in this country. The further reasons I advanced why they should also be interned are in order not to create any invidious distinction among the enemies in our midst; and that, owing to the barbarous methods their countrymen are employing in waging war against us, the very sight of a German, be he priest or peasant, is not pleasing to many of us, British subjects, Yours correspondent dares say that I am trying to create mischief in stating these facts. Who on earth is he to talk in this style? He is quite wrong when he asserts that the Catholics accept this decision of the Government without question. The very fact that "The Examiner," the organ of the Catholics here, tried its best to convince the authorities not to take the steps that the public at large clamoured for, shows that some Catholics, at least, were far from allowing the Government to act as wisdom and prudence demand.

I fail to understand what your correspondent understands by 'rank nonsense'' when I say that the Jesuits have acquired wealth and position here. If they have, then my statement is true and cannot be disputed; if they have not, then it is a wrong statement. Your correspondent has, it seems to me, yet to learn the meaning of sense and nonsense. Your correspondent is undoubtedly entitled to believe every word that Father Hull, S. J., or any other Jesuit may say. In fact, he would not have been what he evidently is, a bigoted Catholic, if he did not credit every word that falls from the lips of these gentlemen. But does it follow that everyone must be of his blind opinion? Why should I not be equally entitled to disbelieve the statement of Father Hull, that a Jesuit is indifferent to political questions and has no patriotic concern? Father Hull, who is a Jesuit, tells us so; but who would have believed it, if Father Hull did not say so? Your correspondent, of course, may consider this an undisputed fact, but does that entitle him to talk arrogantly to those who do not believe as he does? Regarding my statement that *some* Catholics have a pro-German penchant, I maintain that it is unfortunately so. I do not say *all* Catholics but *some* Catholics. There are, of course, many Catholics here who are loyal to the core; but there are also some who have undoubted pro-German penchant. Some correspondents have also stated the same thing in the "Times of India." I believe all of us who have noticed this are talking "rank nonsense" or are trying to create mischief! If your correspondent cares to see this for himself, let him open his eyes and ears when he goes about. Or does the cap fit him that he is so indignant over a question that is notoriously known here? What authority has he to speak for all the Catholics of this place? Who accused all the Catholics of this place?

His windy declamation about fishing in troubled waters and "throwing stones at a community whose loyalty admits of no question" is beside the mark and it is contemptible. Again I reiterate that some Catholics do not represent the whole community. If the cap fits some who are guilty, *Tant pis*! I am the first to recognise that the majority of Catholics, as far as I know in our midst, are loyal and ready to sacrifice everything to the common cause. Your correspondent is again wrong and quite mistaken when he says that horse-whipping "though un-Catholic" would be the only effective answer to myself and to persons who share my views on such questions. I would like to remind him that such a method of dealing with an opponent would be typically Roman Catholic. If Romanism had its own ways and authority as of yore, men of his calibre would not resort to horse-whipping alone to silence an opponent. Burning at the stake and other barbarous tortures during the Inquisition were the arguments and judgment of bigoted Catholics.—Yours, etc.,

READER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

In yesterday's Share Market business was somewhat limited. Jute share opened quiet but after an hour some interest was shown and prices hardened tightly. Coal:—Raneegunge 24½, 24¾ and 25.

Government Papers 3½ per cent. was quoted at 89-4, small sums at 89-9.

SIMLA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Simla Municipal Committee has decided to present a farewell address to his Excellency the Viceroy before his departure on the autumn tour. His Excellency will also receive a farewell address at the people's farewell fete at Anandale. It is expected that his Excellency's departure from Simla will be public.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V ISLAM GYM.

A TAME DRAW.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana came off on Saturday on the Kennedy Sea Face, resulting in a tame draw in which neither side could claim any advantage over the other. Both sides put strong elevens in the field, Major J. G. Greig playing for the Bombay Gymkhana, and the Mahomedans including Pyare Khan, a well-known all-rounder who has come down from Upper India to participate in the Quadrangular fixture. Major Greig was, however, unable to stop till the end as after the Islam Gymkhana innings he was called away on business elsewhere and the public were deprived of the opportunity of seing the great cricketer bat.

Though the match ended in a tame draw, it provided interesting sport, and some very exhilarating cricket was witnessed. Thanks to the small boundaries' fours and sixes were the order of the day, and towards the concluding stages of the game the pace of run-getting was considerably quickened by Simms hitting out with great freedom.

The Islam Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 126 for 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. To this the Bombay Gymkhana replied with a total of 99 for 6 wickets, when time was called. The Mahomedans lost Vishram at 20 but then Ebrahim and Aziz made a notable second-wicket stand, adding 78. Their innings was not altogether without blemish; nevertheless both played fine cricket. Aziz was the top scorer on his side, his contribution of 51 including four 4's, and one 6. Ebrahim contributed 48, his chief hits being six 4's and one 6. After their dismissal the rest of the batsmen were unable to achieve much against the Bombay Gymkhana attack delivered by Greig and C. G. Stileman, and the next six wickets added only 26.

The Bombay Gymkhana did not open well, losing Hurlbutt before a single had been scored, and three more men, Baker, Clarke and F. F. Stileman, for a paltry 10. The start was thus very inauspicious but it should be remembered that after the pretty longer outing in the field, the Gymkhana skipper had decided to vary the usual order of going-in, and instead of sending his top batsmen first, he had sent in men who usually make up the "tail." The Gymkhana had thus lost four wickets for 10 runs but on Simms joining McCormack, an altogether different complexion was put upon the game, the two batsmen, especially Simms, hitting out with splendid vigour and taking the total from 10 at the fall of the fourth wicket to 82 at the fall of the fifth Simms' innings of 49 included four 4's and three 6's. The Bombay Gymkhana had made 99 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Greig who captured four wickets for 20 runs. He kept a good length throughout and broke in a lot from both sides. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mahomed Syed Ebrahim, run out	48
M. H. Vishram, c & b Greig	14
S. A. Aziz, c Clarke b Greig	51
Pyare Khan, c F. F. Stileman b C. G. Stileman	0
C. M. Ali (Capt.) l.b.w., b C. G. Stileman	0
A. K. Tamboowala, c Simms b Greig	4
S. Mahamood b Greig	0
Vali Ahmed b C. G. Stileman	2
Oomer Khan, not out	0
A. R. Bustani & A. Kazi, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wikts)	126

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurlbutt b Tamboowala	0
F. J. Clarke c Vishram b Bustani	2
C. D. Baker c Pyare Khan b Tamboowala	6
F. F. Stileman b Bustani	1
F. McCormack c Tamboowala b Aziz	14
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c Pyare Khan b Syed Ebrahim	49
C. G. Stileman, not out	7
H. W. Hampton, not out	8
H. V. Kilby, Capt. Woolcombe, and Major J. G. Greig, did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 6 wikts)	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	4	14	1	0
*Simms	13	29	4	0
Greig	8	20	2	4
Stileman (C. G.)	10	30	1	3
McCormack	4	26	0	0

*Bowled one "wide ball."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Tamboowala	9	19	1	2
Bustani	9	21	5	2
Pyare Khan	2	13	0	0
Ebrahim	2	17	0	1
Aziz	4	17	0	1

Pyare Khan and Aziz bowled one wide and no ball respectively.

G. I. P. RAILWAY. C. C. V HINDU GYM. C. C.

Played on Saturday at the Kennedy Sea Face the match was won by G. I. P. Ry. C. C. by 8 wickets and 49 runs. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. S. Dongre 0, Kantak 12, Kaikini 21, Semper 0, Deveker 3, Talpade 19, Rajaram 11, V. D. Pai 30, D. Shete 5, Pupala not out 2, Prabhaker 2, extras 0. Total 105.

G. I. P. Ry. C. C.

Smith 19, Vithal (retired) 109, Shivram not out 13, Nagpurwala not out 3, Christie, Browne, Parekh, Driver , George, Rathek and Elavia did not bat, extras 10. Total 154.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. V ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYM. C. C.

This Match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw in favour of the former. The Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Papa 12, Nizami 1, Asgar 2, Shaik G. M. (Capt.) 70, Parkar 69, Khatkhatey, not out 12, Akram, not out 7, Khan, Shaik A.R. Kadiree and Ismail did not bat, extras 4. Total 167.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA

Masani 6, Wagle 9, Morimas 7, Madon 14, Mody 11, Cadonda not out 6, Khan 0, Cooper H. not out 6, Desai, Titina and Cooper D. did not bat extras 2. Total 61.

H. M'S. CUSTOMS C. C. V MINT C. C.

This Match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Mint C. C. by 20 runs. Scores:—

H. M.'S CUSTOMS C. C.

Patel 10, Dalvi 3, Ganput 2, Wagle 2, Selkirk 11, Spilling not out 12, Raja 0, Bhappu 2, Khambatta 7, Edwards 2, Dudley 0, extras 4. Total 56.

MINT C. C.

Kashinath 11, Pais 6, Edroos 10, Raja Carufield 34, Tipnis 2, Hildreth 0, Mahomed 0, Cummings 2, Misiry 3, not out 0, extras 6. Total 76.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Aug. 18.

WOUNDED.

Major W. H. Besant, Norfolks.
Major A. G. Bremner, Engineers.
Captain G. H. Anderson, 18th. Hussars.
Captain A. M. Henniker, Northamptons.
Lieutenant S. H. Chamier, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. R. Dudgeon, Medicals.
Lieutenant R. P. Nash, Medicals.
Lieutenant S. Waring, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Cowper, Northamptons.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Daly, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Johnston, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Mann, West Kents.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Thorpe, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Westwood, Warwicks.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

WOUNDED.

Major R. P. Yates, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H. B. Davies, Manchesters.
Captain W. Eyres, Welsh Regiment.
Captain F. W. Gransmore, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. A. Harding, Welsh Regiment.
Captain K. Hollocombe, South Staffords.
Captain M. Homan, South Lancashires.
Captain W. J. Howells, Welsh Regiment.
Captain I. S. Jenkins, Welsh Regiment.
Captain S. H. Milnes, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain W. H. Murray, Cameronians.
Captain F. G. Spring, Lincolns.
Captain L. H. Whelan, East Lancashires.
Captain G. Williams, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant G. E. Allen, Manchesters.
Lieutenant T. F. Hartley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. F. Squire, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. F. Arnold, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant T. N. Baines, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant N. S. Bengough, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant I. G. Denroche, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. Godfrey, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Hunt, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Parry, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Pilgrim, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Sivewright, Manchesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain R. de la G. Savery, South Staffords.
Lieutenant A. Bowen, Manchesters.
Lieutenant J. N. Lewis, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. Morris, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Captain C. P. Gwyer, Welsh Regiment (believed killed.)
Captain J. B. Fischer, North Staffords.
Captain D. Digges La Touche, Welsh Regiment.
Captain W. J. Kent, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. E. Tayleur, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Davidson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant R. E. Deacon, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant I. R. Morris, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. Tucker, North Staffords.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant F. A. Roso, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. W. Homan, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant L. T. Wilson, Artillery.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain R. C. Frankland, North Staffords.
Captain N. B. Paton, South Lancashiers.
Lieutenant A. H. Bacon, Manchesters.
Lieutenant J. T. Littler, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. C. Morris, Welsh Regiment.
Lieutenant C. N. Walker, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant E. English, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant S. E. Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Marson, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Yapp, Lancashire Fusiliers.

(*Continued on page 10.*)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 23, 1915.

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In commenting on the last annual Report on the administration of Local Boards in the Presidency we drew attention to the Government's complaints regarding "the lack of interest and the absence of active co-operation on the part of the non-official members" and analysed the causes which led to the failure of these bodies. The constitution of these Boards, the selection, as a rule, of officials as their chairmen, the absence of elective majorities, the limited scope of their functions and the degree to which they have been subjected to official interference and control, —all these factors could not but be expected to make local self-government, as far the Local Boards are concerned, a disappointing failure. We commented also on the subject with reference to the debate at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved his resolutions on local self-government. The attitude of Lord Willingdon's Government, as evidenced from the debate and the subsequent acceptance of the resolutions in a modified form, raised hopes that the Government had recognised the need of moving in the matter,—especially in view of the recent Government of India pronouncement on the question. We are glad that these hopes have not been in vain. We published on Saturday, a press note announcing the appointment of a Committee of non-officials and officials to consider and report on "what changes it is desirable to effect in the constitution of the District and Taluka Local Boards and their system of administration in order to secure a greater measure of progress in the development of this form of local self-government." A very hopeful and striking feature of the press note is the note of frank admission of failure in the past which runs through it. In referring to the alleged lack of interest and the absence of active co-operation on the part of non-official members, the Government have seen the wisdom of admitting that

"it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this state of affairs is to a large extent attributable to the fact that the system of administration of the Local Boards still remains what it was when these bodies were first constituted under the present Act some thirty years ago and that *during all that time there has been no movement in the direction of endowing them with a more liberal organization and releasing them from the guiding strings of official control.*" (The italics are ours).

The Committee consists of four officials and four non-officials,—representatives of the three Divisions of the Presidency and of Sind. The constitution of the Committee could have been more representative. But in view of the admission of Government implying a sincere resolve to make a substantial and real advance, there is reason to be confident that we shall not be disappointed in the recommendations of the Committee. India is, and will remain, primarily an agricultural country, and it is the amenities of life to be provided in rural tracts and the social welfare of the rural population that should continue to be our first concern. And the infusion of a more vital and real spirit into the principle of local self-government as applied to the administration of the rural Boards of this Presidency must strengthen the growing fabric of local self-government generally and ensure a right and orderly development of the national life of the people.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS FOR PILGRIMS.

The attempt of the Agents of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and the Arab Steamers Ltd., to impose upon the pilgrims proceeding by their ships the compulsion of purchasing return tickets seems to us to be quite indefensible. The whole question was thrashed out some time ago when it was attempted to persuade Government to make the return ticket for Hajees compulsory, and Government decided that since such a step was so strongly disapproved of by the Mahomedan community generally, it was desirable to drop the proposal. Now we find the steamship Agents, taking advantage of the monopoly they enjoy, to force upon the pilgrims a procedure which the Government expressly decided ought not to be adopted. Apart from the very doubtful legal position of the steamship companies in taking up this attitude,—and we imagine that under the Carriers' law they have no option in fact but to sell single tickets, —there is really no reason why they should take upon themselves to adopt this fatherly attitude towards the pilgrims, who may well be left to decide for themselves whether they want a return ticket or not. We are not at all impressed by the lengthy explanation which Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. sent us on Saturday. Into the question of the rates charged we do not at present propose to enter. It is not easy for an outsider to judge how far a particular rate, from the steamship companies' point of view, is reasonable or not. As to that, if the Agents really want to satisfy the pilgrim that their monopoly is not being taken advantage of unduly, it is easy for them to do so. We presume that the companies' Agents have very carefully worked out the whole scheme and estimated for a reasonable profit, and if they were to take the pilgrim into their confidence and show him by convincing figures that their rates are based on the desire to obtain for the companies no more than a reasonable profit, the pilgrim would be satisfied.

However, that may be Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., may claim to be the best judges of their own business. But when they set themselves to dictate to the pilgrim whether he should or should not take a return ticket they are interfering in a matter which is his concern and not theirs; and, as nobody supposes that they are conducting the traffic as a philanthropic concern we are afraid that all the anxiety displayed in their letter to us, as to the hardships and inconveniences which the pilgrim who does not have a return ticket is likely to suffer, will make little impression either on the pilgrim or anyone else. This picture of steamship companies, arranging their business procedure so largely with a view to saving the passenger from the misfortunes which will attend him if he fails to provide beforehand for a return passage by their steamers, is very touching but it does not seem to occur to Messrs. Turner Morrison, when they write so glibly about the pilgrim being led astray by "interested parties," that they are interested parties themselves. In fact they and the pilgrims are the only "interested parties" really, and it is precisely because the steamer companies are interested parties that it is quite impossible to give their views on the matter that preferential consideration over those of people who have no business ends to serve, to which they erroneously assume they are entitled.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE EPIC.

In the history of the minor problems of Indian administration there has been no subject which has so baffled all attempts to reach a reasonable finality, even after a century of official vicissitudes, as that of weights and measures. These vicissitudes are well narrated in the most prosaic and matter-of-fact style in the second chapter of the recently published Report of the Committee on Weights and Measures appointed by the Government of India in 1913. We know what the romantic wanderings of Odysseus were. The greatest epic poet of the world has immortalised them for the benefit of humanity for all time. But those wanderings, however astonishing and amazing and however thrilling in their dramatic brilliancy, were at the most of a limited duration. Odysseus returned to his native home and discovered Penelope still assiduously working at her loom and dismissing suitor after suitor who would woo her during her lord's absence. Not so, the wandering of the Indian administrative heroes who have attempted, time after time, to tackle the great puzzle of weights and measures. To say nothing of the spasmodic efforts in the Eighteenth Century, it seems that, though the attempts to reach a solution of the problem have gone on for the past hundred years, it is as far off as ever. The vicissitudes of this question, as so graphically related by Mr. Silberrad and his colleagues, really demand an epic. The Committee's description is so exceedingly prosaic and it would be so much better sung in stirring rhyme by a tuneful and imaginative versifier. Of all the chapters dealing with this seemingly simple but most complicated subject, none is so striking in its practical retrospect as Chapter II., which we would commend to the special attention of those impatient and ardent idealists who are for ever calling for uniformity of weights and measures throughout India.

The Committee in the first paragraph of the second chapter of its Report takes us back for a minute to gaze and ponder on the laudable efforts which the wise Akbar and the greatest of the Moghuls made to bring about some kind of common denomination for weights with which the small and large coins of his realm were associated. He also tried to reform and bring about some unity in practice of the immemorial "*guz*" or yard. There were varieties of it but the three most in vogue measured between 28 and 33 inches. He standardised this lineal measure and named it "*Elahi Guz*" which was a mean between the three species just referred to. We then lose sight entirely of the successors of the Great Moghuls who were more or less busily employed in maintaining their decaying and dying Empire rather than in reforming the arts of peace. We are at once carried by a big jump to the days of Jonathan Duncan of Bombay fame, who had been a Little Moghul in the North-West Provinces before becoming the great satrap of this Presidency at the close of the Nineteenth Century. He introduced the "*guz*" of 33½ inches in vogue at the time in the West, though the longest was known to be one of 39 inches. That was about the time that he introduced the permanent settlement in those Provinces. Coming down a little later it appears that the Madras Government issued a proclamation in 1801 directing the introduction of what was then supposed to be a "reform" of weights and measures. They had at the Board of Revenue a resourceful member in the person of Mr. Ellis who drew up a plan for remodelling measures of capacity. The scheme was so well thought out and so well digested for practical purposes that it was highly approved of by the Government. Its simplicity was praised and the plan of organisation was highly appreciated. But as the Fates would have it the scheme was not carried out owing to the fact that the supply of weights and measures required was so great. And here we may pause to relate in the words of the Committee what happened during the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. "In the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century a careful perusal of the proceedings of Madras, Bombay and Bengal will show that a few futile attempts were made to rectify the prevailing confusion of weights and measures, especially in land-locked areas."

Then a little later, say, in 1833, comes on the scene another clever unifier of weights and measures, the Mint Master of Calcutta, the distinguished numismatist, Mr. Prinseps. He proposed that the common Farakabad rupee of the day for the North-West Provinces should be 180 grains instead of 180.234 grains, and he suggested the adoption of 180 grains as the standard for the tola weight and the making of seer weights of 80 of these tolas. The Bombay and Madras rupees, save the Sicca, were already of 180 grains troy and he suggested that Madras should be brought into line with the other two. The seer of 80 tolas, according to him, would be equal to 2½ lbs troy and 40 seers on a maund, 100 lbs. troy. This scheme was outlined by him in the pages of the Journal of the Asiatic Society for October, 1832. In 1833 the Government of India altered the weight of the Farakabad rupee and fixed 192 grains for the Sicca rupee which was discontinued by the Act of 1835, though by some curious financial arrangement the pay of the Governor-General in India and that of the Governors of Madras and Bombay are still computed in that denomination. Here we must leave the narrative for the time being.

Notes of the Day.

The "Book of France."

It is a grim irony that a beautiful momento of the cruelest war humanity has ever known should be afforded by the "Book of France" just issued in aid of the French Parliamentary Committee's Fund for the relief of the invaded districts of France. The book is a beautiful momento, because of its literary and artistic excellence, containing as it does contributions from the pen, pencil and brush of eminent French authors and artists. But the happiest thing about it is that it aims at "forging a new link in that chain of amity which day by day binds more and more closely" the illustrious Republic of France to Great Britain. Great English writers like Thomas Hardy and H. G. Wells, no less eminent than their French confrères,—Anatole France, Pierre Loti and Maurice Barrès,—have consented to render into English the French contributions to this book, the French originals and the English versions appearing side by side. And finally the book serves to show what is not sufficiently realised, namely, the sorrows France is suffering and the services she is rendering to the cause of civilization,—France, who, as the lines of a stirring poem by Rudyard Kipling, which ends the book, tell, is

First to follow truth and last to leave
old truths behind
France beloved of every soul that loves
its fellow-kind!

A Monstrosity Too Evil to Survive.

From such a book in which every contribution has a charm and worth of its own, it is not easy to make any selection. One or two extracts from the contribution of Anatole France, translated by H. G. Wells, will tell more than any words of comment. The text of Anatole France is the *mot* of "Our Good Rabelais": "Knowledge without conscience is damnation" "The prophetic nightmares of our scientific fantastics" (so does Mr. Wells translate his own name in the original) "are being lamentably realised. . . . The Germans have given this war a succession of forms that testify continually to their genius for grotesque evil. . . . A philosophical doctor, who sits besides me and reads as I write, interrupts, 'Be certain,' he says, 'that when they abandon that last method (the 'asphyxiating gas') they will take to bacteriological war; after the poison gas and the jet of fire, they will fight as disease cultures. We shall have to create in every country a ministry of anti-Teutonic Serums. . . Up till now war, hideous and horrible though it was, did preserve . . . a human countenance . . . It had its laws and measures. The Germans have robbed the profession of arms of every vestige of humanity. . . . They have made out of it a monstrosity too evil to survive."

Insurance Against Aircraft.

The recent Zeppelin raids on the East Coast of England will probably have the effect of strengthening Government's hands in delining to base its calculations in assessing insurance premiums against aircraft risks on the amount of loss suffered in previous raids. The Board of Trade has fixed its rates at a level that would pay a considerable volume of claims, but would not enable the Government to pay for a big disaster out of premiums. The rates chargeable can hardly be characterised as excessive either for householders or merchants. Two shillings per cent. on household goods: three shillings on business buildings: and five shillings on the contents of the latter, cannot surely prove burdensome to anyone. Lord Parmoor, who is the chairman of the Air Raid Committee, raised an argument in the House of Lords against the Government Insurance Scheme, alleging that the rates fixed were unreasonably high. He maintained that having had seven or eight months on the Committee and having dealt with about 10,000 cases involving a sum of over £100,000, he was in a position to formulate a sound opinion on the scale at which the rates should be framed. Lord Parmoor submitted that Government had neglected to take advantage of his experience and had fixed the rates at a much higher rate than he would have advised.

Faulty Reasoning.

In this respect his Lordship's reasoning appears to have been faulty, and though every form of insurance is known to be based on past experience, it is difficult to realise how it would be possible to arrive at an average on any past experience with Zeppelins or other aircraft. So far these aerial visitors have done insignificant damage, and if the ratio is not increased in future raids, Government are likely to show a big profit at the end of the war. This line of argument, however, must surely be untenable, for there is nothing to prove that some future lucky raid may not result in much more extensive conflagrations, which would wipe out all the aircraft premiums that have hitherto been paid by the insuring public, and as there are indications, that the enemy is not to be denied the barbarous privilege it has acquired of using all the methods at its command for committing all the wanton damage and destruction it is capable of, in a purely revengeful spirit, the Government have good solid grounds for not basing the scale of rates on the amount of loss suffered in previous raids. There must be many localities in London where a few lucky shots from inflammatory bombs might be the means of doing enormous damage, in spite of the efforts of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the most stringent precautions being taken.

Economic Situation in Germany.

The Home papers contain many items of news culled from neutral sources regarding the internal situation in Germany. A message from Berlin via Copenhagen stated that owing to protests from various organisations the German Government had decided not to increase the maximum prices for bread and corn, although the new harvest turns out to be a poor one. Great dissatisfaction had been expressed over the further increase in the maximum prices for oats and barley. A Berne correspondent reported that the Munich Liberals had held a largely attended mass meeting protesting against the increasing dearness of living and insisting on the Government taking severer measures to ensure the people's food supply. Among these measures should be much heavier punishments for speculators in foodstuffs throughout the Empire and especially heavy terms of imprisonment. From tables published in the "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten," it appears that the cost of living in Germany has increased considerably more than one-half since the war began. The figures given are calculated for the weekly feeding of a family of four persons, on the dietary allowed to German marines, and information has been collected in some two hundred places in Germany. From this it appears that in July, 1914, the weekly expenditure on food for such a family was 25s. 1d.; in December, 28s. 7d. in March, 32s. 9d.; and in May, 36s. 6d. This represents an actual increase of 43 per cent.

"Mischievous and un-German."

There has been issued a pamphlet by Houston Stewart Chamberlain, entitled "Confidence," in which, along with considerable abuse of England and contempt for Italy, is the following passage, which is remarkable as coming from a man who has expended so much energy in belittling the country of his birth:

Who believes that the English all resemble the descriptions of them which we read in German newspapers? England might be called the "land of friendliness," for, although the Englishman may make friends slowly, he is quick to hold out unasked a strong hand to all who need help. Never have I seen anything like it elsewhere, and every German who has travelled in England will agree with me. . . . Other high qualities are also found strongly developed in England such as reserve and delicacy of feeling in social intercourse. Anyone who has come in contact with English people belonging to the cultivated classes knows what fine feeling there is in the relations between one human being and another. A few days ago a high German officer at the Front wrote to me that nothing is more useful to a German man than to improve himself by spending some time in England.

However much he has abused England the writer at any rate stigmatises as "mischievous and un-German the suggestion that the Germans should continue to hate England, France and Russia." Herr Chamberlain doubts whether Germany has any men of really commanding ability at present. "We certainly feel it hard," he says, "in so critical a moment as the present to have no great leader and in place of the fiery and ruthlessly Teutonic man for whom we are all longing only impeccable and dutiful officials and equally impeccable diplomats." For him not even the Emperor can fill the void.

A Home for Widows.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has for some years past devoted a part of its resources to the maintenance of a few widows in the houses of some of its members with a view to their education and re-marriage. This effort obviously went only a little way in bettering the lot of widows generally. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Association, having recognised the need of a more systematic and organised endeavour, has decided to establish a Widows' Home for the protection and education of widows and especially of such as are desirous of re-marriage. The Home is to be started as an experiment for a limited period only and towards this object the Association has decided to devote a sum of Rs. 2,000 from its own limited funds and to collect the balance of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 required from leading social reformers and sympathisers. A scheme like this, long overdue, ought to be a success in a city like Bombay and we trust it will not be long before the Association finds that its cautiousness was unnecessary and will approach a wider public for contributions on a larger scale so as to place the Home on a firm permanent basis.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

BRITISH EXPLOIT IN THE BALTIC.

AMERICA AND THE ARABIC. CRIME.

ENEMY OCCUPY KOVNO.

It is officially announced from Petrograd that a British submarine in the Baltic has torpedoed a German cruiser.

The British submarine E13 en route for the Baltic went aground on the Danish Island of Saltholm. Efforts to refloat her were unavailing. German destroyers attacked her. Three officers and twelve men have been saved.

The Germans have occupied Kovno and Novo Georgievsk. After the Germans occupied the fortifications of Kovno the remainder of the garrison rejoined the fied troops. The Russian troops south of Kovno are still on the left of the Niemen.

It is officially stated that the Russian warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga retired after a fight owing to superior numbers. The Germans admit that their three torpedo boats have been mined.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the recent operations in Gallipoli consisted in attacks on the enemy positions along the southern and Anzac fronts. including a fresh landing in strong force at Suvla Bay.

Italy has declared war on Turkey.

The British Government has declared cotton absolute contraband.

The latest official list shows that two American passengers on the Arabic and nine British are missing and also forty of the crew. The general opinion in America is that the Government has reached a point at which America must decide whether or not to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

COTTON WAREHOUSE GUTTED

DAMAGE OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Cotton Warehouse of the Liverpool Warehousing Company at Bootle has been gutted by a fire.

The damage amounts to several thousand pounds in value.

COLOSSAL AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES IN TRENCHES.

(News Bureau.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent states that Austria has suffered colossal casualties through the foolish and inhuman practice of so constructing the trenches that the soldiers are unable either to escape or to surrender. Entire units on the Corso have been buried under the ruins of the trenches.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT IN THE BALTIC.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

BRITISH EXPLOIT IN BALTIC.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 22.

It is officially announced that a British submarine in the Baltic has torpedoed a German cruiser.

BRITISH SUBMARINE AGROUND.

GERMANS FIRE ON DROWNING MEN

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Admiralty announces that the British submarine E13 *en route* for the Baltic went aground yesterday on the Danish island of Saltholm.

Fifteen officers and men were saved and fifteen are missing.

ATTACKED BY GERMAN DESTROYERS

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiralty says that German destroyers attacked E13 at Saltholm.

The submarine was unable to reply being aground and on fire.

The Germans fired machine guns and shrapnel at men in the water. Danish torpedo boats steamed between the submarine and the Germans, and forced the latter to cease fire and withdraw.

FURTHER DETAILS.

EFFORTS TO REFLOAT UNAVAILING.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Admiralty says that the E13 grounded at dawn on Augusut 19th and efforts to refloat her were unavailing.

A Danish torpedo boat arrived on the scene and gave the submarine 24 hours to get off.

A German destroyer arrived close to the submarine but withdrew on the arrival of two more Danish torpedo boats which anchored close to the U13.

Two German destroyers approached from the south at nine in the morning and fired a torpedo at a distance of three hundred yards. The torpedo missed.

As the same moment a German destroyer opened fire with all guns and the submarine was abandoned.

3 OFFICERS AND 12 MEN SAVED.

14 DEAD AND 1 MISSING.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.

Lieutenant-Commander Layton, Lieutenant India, Acting Lieutenant Garriock and twelve men have been saved from the U13.

Fourteen dead have been landed and one is missing.

Two men were wounded and were brought by a Danish cruiser to Copenhagen where they were taken to the hospital.

Both had lost their clothes and were wrapped in blankets.

A Berlin official statement says that the U13 was destroyed in the Southern Outlet.

NEW SECRETARY OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton, formerly eye "Witness" at the front, has been appointed Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Swinton as the Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee is only a temporary one.

He will act during the absence of Colonel Hankey.

ADVERSE AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

SIR E. HOLDEN TO BE DEPUTED TO NEW YORK.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Committee of the Clearing House Bankers has resolved to request Sir Edward Holden to proceed to New York to deal as their representative with the adverse American exchange.

Two other Envoys accompany him.

SINKINC OF THE ARABIC.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO ESCAPE."

51 PASSENGERS AND CREW MISSING.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The captain of the Arabic, who was injured in the leg, said that he did not see the submarine but saw a torpedo approaching the ship. It was impossible to escape. They had only eight minutes in which to launch the boats.

The assistant purser said that a torpedo hit near the engine room and the boilers exploded. Most of the passengers had just finished breakfast. The whole side of the ship was torn out.

MAGNIFICENT BRAVERY.

A GLORIOUS RECORD'

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The magnificent bravery shown on the Arabic constitutes another glorious record in the history of the sea. That such an enormous number should have been saved in a few minutes is little short of miraculous.

The vessel was steaming serenely at sixteen knots over a flat blue sea when Captain Finch saw the wake of a torpedo few hundred yards from his own ship. Fortunately the boats had been already swung out and everyone had a life belt as this was the danger zone. The Captain drily remarks:—"It is well that every thing was in readiness, otherwise the consequences would have been lamentable."

There was absolutely no warning. The explosion shattered one life boat but twelve boats got safely away though the other two capsized as the liner foundered. No panic existed. There was some excitement in getting the women and children into the boats first. There were numberless cases of people giving up their seats to others older or more frail.

An amazing sight was presented by the Arabic when she stood straight on end before taking the final plunge stern first. The Captain was sucked under as in a maelstrom but soon came to the surface and was eventually picked up. Every man of the engineroom staff was a hero.

The Captain says that the engine room was worth twenty Victoria Crosses. The third engineer Lugon, perished in the engine room fulfilling his duties till the last.

MISSING AMERICANS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The only Americans now missing from among those on board the Arabic are Edmund Woods and Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere.

"ANOTHER FOUL BLOT."

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The official figures issued to-night in connection with the sinking of the Arabic show that five passengers and twenty-five of the crew are missing.

The Dominions are filled with anger at the outrage, which is characterised as another foul blot which can never be removed from the German escutcheon.

FIFTY-ONE NOW MISSING.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The latest official list shows that two American passengers on the Arabic and nine British are missing and also forty of the crew.

2,813 MAILBAGS ON BOARD.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

There were 2,813 mailbags on board the Arabic of which some hundreds were from neutral countries.

INDIA'S "HOARDED WEALTH."

"THE TIMES'" SUGGESTION TO MR. MCKENNA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

"The Times" publishes an article expressing a hope that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to raise fresh funds he will make efforts to tap the hoarded wealth of India. This could be done if the conditions of the loan were sufficiently attractive, if full and easy facilities were given to the smallest investors and if red tape was eliminated. India, the paper says, is waiting to be asked.

IN THE EVENT OF A RUPTURE.

AMERICA'S PRECAUTIONS.

TWO STEPS CONTEMPLATED

(Reuter's Telegrams).

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

President Wilson has instructed the American representatives in England to take the affidavits of the American passengers on the Arabic.

It is stated in New York that in the event of a diplomatic rupture over the Arabic two immediate steps are contemplated, the internment of tens of thousands who are not naturalised and the attachment of all German ships in the American ports.

Steps were recently taken to secure a census of alien Germans and arrangements for concentration camps made.

Another contemplated measure is the arrest of German Americans continuing to preach sedition and a rigorous censorship of the German newspapers.

TENSION IN AMERICA.

OFFICIALS RAISING ONLY ONE POINT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

Tension throughout America has been increased on receipt of affidavits from American survivors that the Arabic was sunk without warning and some Americans were drowned.

The officials are raising only one point, namely as to whether possibly the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine, or after changing her course to assist the Dunsee was mistaken by the commander of the submarine for a hostil evessel.

The general opinion is that the Government has reached a point at which America must decide whether or not to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

DR. WILSON "GREATLY WORRIED."

VEHEMENT PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

The sinking of the Arabic has shocked the entire American nation. The officials hoped that after the last American Note there would be no further aggravation of an already tense situation.

Mr. Wilson is greatly worried and is anxiously awaiting official details.

Comments of American papers are extremely vehement. They ask whether the Arabic is Germany's reply to the American Note, and recall the terms thereof. They express the opinion that the Government cannot endure the humiliation of further flouting.

The Attorney-General has promised to investigate the charges made by "The New York World" against German agents. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lansing will probably shortly discuss the situation arising from the mention of the names of members of the German Embassy staff in connection with the matter.

GERMANY'S CONTEMPT FOR AMERICA.

BRITISH PRESS COMMETS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Captain Finch who was in command of the Arabic was injured.

Interviewed by the Press Association Captain Finch said the life-boats were swung out, rafts were in readiness and life-belts were in readiness. The life-belts were in prominent places on the deck otherwise the consequences would have been lamentable. He was on the bridge and first noted the torpedo's track when it was 3,000 feet away coming at right-angles to the vessel's course. It struck the ship on the starboard side 100 feet from the stern. He was amazed at the way the ship remained erect until the final plunge. He was carried down and when he reascended he saw a few women and children in the water assisted by two firemen. He kept them afloat until they were picked up.

The third engineer of the vessel went down in the ship standing by the engines, the others were equally brave.

Indications of the official American attitude are awaited with the greatest interest.

"The Times" points out that it is impossible to pretend that the Arabic was carrying ammunition as she was bound for New York, that fact wipes out the whole web of falsehood and sophistry whereby the Wilhelmstrasse sought to darken counsel in the impudent and mendacious reply to the Americans' protest regarding the Lusitania.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that months ago America announced that Germany would be held to the strictest account. brought retribution.

KOVNO OCCUPIED.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK.

RUSSIANS FORCE ACROSS THE WKRA.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.

A communique says:—The enemy continued vigorously to develop the success achieved at Kovno and occupied the town and, advancing beyond, established himself in the district between the rivers Niemen and Vilna.

German attacks on Ossowiecs fortress on Tuesday night and Wednesday were repulsed.

Fighting continues on the front from Ossowiecs to Brestlitovsk and further south. It is very desperate in some sectors, especially where the enemy on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked our troops on the Lower Bobr, in the direction of Bielsk, along Tcheremkha Railway and near Vlodava.

The enemy has been displaying increasing vigour in the attacks on Novo Georgievsk fortifications and on the right of the Vistula and Narew rivers fighting has been very bloody.

German corpses were heaped against our entanglements but the German artillery, developing the maximum fire, silenced our guns and demolished the fortifications between the rivers Wkra and Narew. After that the Russians despite all efforts were forced to retire to the right bank of the Wkra.

This enabled the Germans to concentrate their efforts against the northern sector of the fortifications between Wkra and Vistula.

GARRISON REJOINS FIELD TROOPS.

RUSSIANS STILL ON THE LEFT OF THE NIEMEN.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.

A communiqué says that after the Germans occupied the fortifications of Kovno the remainder of the garrison rejoined the field troops occupying positions west of the Janowo-Kochedary Railway. Our troops South of Kovno are still on the left of the Niemen.

STRONG ATTACK ON OSSOWIECS.

The Germans on Tuesday and Wednesday delivered a strong attack from Ossowiecs Southwards, along the whole Narew-Bug front, while on the right of the Narew, in the district of Strevkova, Goura, Brelsk and Lipnitza to twelve miles north-west of Brestlitovsk our troops continue to hold the enemy attacks.

Great forces of our cavalry aided in repulsing a German attack near Lipnitza.

The enemy, having occupied the right bank of the Bug, east of Vlodova, on Thursday morning, directed his subsequent efforts along the road towards Pichticha.

HURRICANES OF SHELLS.

Near Novo Georgievsk, the Germans, after occupying the left bank of the Wrka, concentrated their efforts against the north-west Wrka to Vistula. A ceaseless bombardment with hurricanes of shells destroyed our fortifications in this sector.

The Germans on Wednesday evening surrounded a fort in the region of Vymysloff and then directed their columns, notwithstanding enormous losses, on the positions behind in the Zakrotchim sector. This compelled our troops to retreat on Thursday to a line of old forts in front of the central defence.

The Germans the next day destroyed two of these forts and then, by a series of sanguinary assaults, occupied their ruins, finally directing their fire on the central defence.

We exploded the bridge on the Narew and then abandoned the forts in the Northern section.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

RUSSIANS' EFFECTIVE FIRE.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 21.

Russian fire brought down a Zeppelin approaching Vilna.

Two officers and the crew of eight were captured.

The airship contained a small machine-gun and a quantity of explosive and incendiary bombs.

NAVAL BATTLE OF RIGA

RUSSIAN FLEET RETIRES.

GREAT SUPERIORITY OF ENEMY FLEET.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.

It is officially announced that our warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga retired after a fight owing to the great superiority of the enemy fleet.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 20.

A communiqué says great forces of the enemy fleet have penetrated the Gulf of Riga. The naval battle continues.

GULF PROTECTED BY MINES.

THREE ENEMY TORPEDO BOATS LOST

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The principal units of the Russian Baltic Fleet are not in the Gulf of Riga which is protected by minor warships and mines.

A Berlin communiqué admits that three German torpedo boats have been mined.

GERMANS' STUPEDOUS LOSSES

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY AT KOVNO.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD Aug. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:

The Geneva "Tribune's" Innsbruck correspondent telegraphs that at 4 in the afternoon of the 17th after an unprecedented bombardment of the Kovno fort the Germans launched an attack with 13 divisions. Terrible butchery followed and lasted several hours. The Russians fought with the bayonet to the end. The remainder cut a way through the Germans and joined the main army.

A correspondent states that the German loss before Kovno excluding the last 48 hours, was 120,000.

Petrograd correspondents agree that the Germans probably intend, failing a crush-defeat of the Russian armies, to advance upon Petrograd. The capture of Brest-Litovsk is an essential preliminary thereto.

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent adds that the full command of the Baltic is also essential. The possession of a seabase would save the Germany the most disastrous results of failure when she found the Russians refusing to acquiesce in a defeat, even should one of her capitales be occupied. The route to Petrograd is mostly roadless, broken with innumerable streams, clusters of lakes, and separate narrow defiles strongly favouring defence.

M. Polevanoff the Russian War Minister, telegraphed to the New York "World".—The strengthening of our forces has resulted from the shortening of the front. The strength of the new line organisation in the near future, lies in the industries for the manufacture of munitions which create new conditions arguing a fortunate rebound for Russia in future operations."

BASELESS STRICTURES ON MR. CHURCHILL.

PRINCE LOUIS EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Press Bureau has published a letter from Prince Louis of Battenberg to Mr. Churchill in which he says:—

I have noticed in newspapers an unauthorised publication of a private note of mine concerning my action when in charge of the Admiralty on July 26th, 1914. This has been made a basis for strictures on you. I greatly regret this since you and I acted during that critical time in perfect harmony and absolute mutual trust.

Prince Louis Battenberg refers to a telephone conversation with Mr. Churchill who was at Cromer on the morning of July 26th regarding the disquieting news from abroad in which Mr. Churchill told Prince Louis Battenberg to act without waiting to consult himself.

Prince Louis Battenberg after that cancelled by telegraph the demobilisation of the Fleet at Portland.

He says that Mr. Churchill fully approved when he returned and we then in perfect accord decided on further orders as they became necessary daily.

ZEPPELIN OVER ZUIDER ZEE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cabled on August 19:—

A Zeppelin remained for an hour over the Zuider Zee on the 18th August, Dutch guns and rifles firing vainly at it. The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent states that the intrusion is regarded seriously, the Zeppelin appearing to be under perfect control and an object resembling a ship's buoy containing a hermetically sealed tube filled with dynamite was afterwards found on the shore.

MUNITIONS PROGRESS.

LONDON,

Mr. Lloyd George announced that are now 535 controlled munitions ments.

FRANCE AND JOFFRE

CHEERED FOR FOUR MINUTES IN THE CHAMBER.

WAR MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The Chamber has reassembled and debated estimates. There were new under-secretaries of War.

Replying to criticisms of the medical service, M. Millerand admitted that it was incomplete at the beginning of the war when only a fifth of the necessary fifteen thousand surgeons was available, but all difficulties had been surmounted.

No fears need be entertained as regards ammunition, clothing and food.

M. Millerand said that since October he had been forced to change two-thirds of the high officials of the Ministry of War, but rigorous measures were necessary if confidential and cordial relations were to continue between the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief, a man of absolute loyalty who enjoyed the confidence of the country and the Army.

Here the members cheered frantically for four minutes.

When M. Millerand mentioned that he had been asked to change the command of the armies, a Deputy shouted: "Nobody here ever made such a demand."

M. Millerand concluded by saying that Parliamentary control had never been interfered with but power must be given to the military authorities, as General Joffre said, in wartime everyone must be subordinated to the chief.

M. Millerand added:—"Our Allies rely on our wisdom and our enemies hope for dissensions among us. Let us remain united till victory has been achieved."

SECRET SESSION SUMMONED.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

It is officially announced that the Government has summoned the Chamber to meet in a secret session to hear a statement regarding the war.

GERMAN LINES PENETRATED.

ADMISSION IN BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.

Bombardment throughout the day by the French between Angres and Souchez is reported in a Berlin communique.

The Germans admit that the French after that penetrated the German lines.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WEST

PARIS, Aug. 20.

A communiqué announces that quiet has prevailed on the western front except for grenade fighting in the Argonne.

The Germans suffered very heavy losses at Lingekopf and Schratzmaennele. Their bodies were strewn over the 250 metres we captured.

ENEMY REGAINS TRENCHES IN ARRAS REGION

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The communiqué says there was an artillery duel at many points on the front. The enemy in the Artois region, after a violent artillery action and three counter-attacks on Thursday night, succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches which we captured on Wednesday on the Alblain-Angres road. He suffered appreciable loss.

Active mine fighting continues in Argonne.

A FEATURELESS COMMUNIQUE.

PARIS Aug. 21.

The communique is featureless except for the mention of a heavy night cannonade between Artois and the Vosges.

Mine fighting continues in the Argonne and feeble infantry attacks have been repulsed.

GERMANY'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

GREAT PROPAGANDA FOR NEW LOAN

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.

Speaking in the Reichstag, the Secretary to the Treasury, admitted that the war expenditure was exceeding the estimate. One month's war expenditure was greater by one third than the whole cost of the Franco-Prussian war.

He announced that he did not intend to throw the burden on the people by new taxation.

The heavy burden of thousands of millions would be borne through decades by instigators of the war and not only a great propaganda would be conducted to support the new war loan but not international English odvertising

The House passed the War Loan on third reading.

LANDING AT SUVLA BAY

ALL POINTS WON AND CONSOLIDATED.

WELL PLANNED OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the recent operations in Gallipoli consisted in attacks on enemy positions along the southern and Anzac lines, including a fresh landing in strong force at Suvla Bay.

He says there is evidence from prisoners' statements that the Turks were considerably reinforced with a view to attacking us, and our attack forestalled them by 24 hours. Consequently fighting was very severe on both sides and casualties very heavy.

The landing in Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the Navy, in spite of the fact that the Turks had developed their greatest strength in the Anzac zone.

Our troops in Suvla Bay were unable to make very satisfactory progress before the enemy was able to move up considerable forces from their reserves and bring our further advance here to a standstill. All points won have been consolidated.

The spirit of the troops is excellent.

PROGRESS IN GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

A Dardanelles communiqué states that the British left progressed on the Plain of Suvla.

TURKISH STEAMER SUNK.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.

A Russian submarine has sunk a Turkish steamer laden with 8,000 tons of coal for Constantinople off the Anatolian coast.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Italy has declared war on Turkey.

NEW BULGARIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

SOFIA, Aug. 20.

The Bulgarian Minister of War, General Fitchef, has resigned owing to bad health and General Jecopp has been appointed his successor.

The latter has been second in command of the General Staff and was the captor of Adrianople.

He is essentially a soldier and not a politician.

NORWEGIAN MAIL STEAMER STOPPED

SURPRISE FOR GERMAN SUBMARINE

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.

A German submarine stopped the Norwegian mail packet Irma northward of Jaeterens Reef. The mail boats swung out her boats in accordance with the Germans' warning shots.

Meanwhile a Norwegian destroyer arrived on the scene and informed the submarine that she was in Norwegian territorial waters. The submarine retired.

COTTON CONTRABAND.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Government has declared cotton absolute contraband.

PIRACY CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The British steamers Baron Erskine, 5,500 tons, and Restormel, 3,000 tons, have been sunk. The crews were saved.

The British steamer New York City, Bristol for New York, and the Norwegian steamer Seversborg have been sunk. According to the British Admiralty's weekly return, out of a total of 1,480 sailings and arrivals, two British steamers were mined, and eleven submarined, of a gross tonnage of 22,970, besides ten small fishing vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Two British three thousand ton cargo steamers, Ben Vrackie and Gladiator, and the steamers Bittern and Samara have been sunk. The crews were saved.

A FALSE ALARM.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

It was reported last night that the White Star freight steamer Bovic had been sunk, but she has now arrived safely at Liverpool.

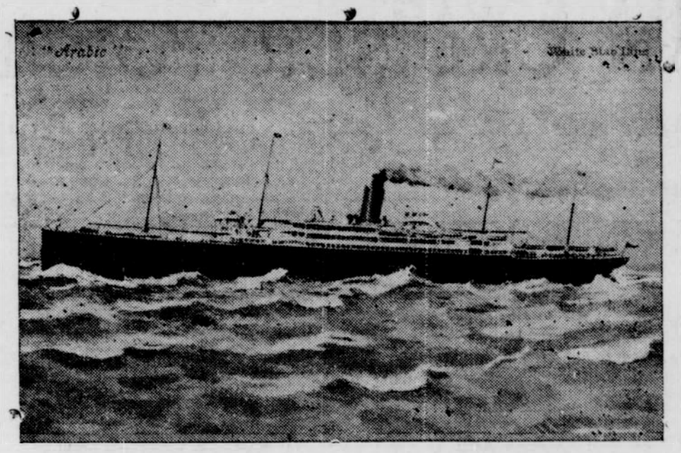
DEATH OF DR. EHRLICH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Dr. Ehrlich, the inventor of Salvarsan, has died suddenly in his laboratory at Hamburg.

Mr. F. W. M. Burbridge, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. R. is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with effect from 5th August.

THE WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC.



Which has been torpedoed by the Germans off Fastnet.

GERMAN IDEAS OF VICTORY

STRONG DUTCH COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.

Discussing a speech of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg the "Handelsblad" says:—No Dutchman can regard with unconcern German Ideas of victory and ethics of its attainment.

These are directly opposed to Dutch interests. It is now certain that the war will be more bitter and more prolonged than anybody feared. All reports indicate that the British and French armies have become very strong. They must undoubtedly be annihilated before England and France will consent to peace.

We do not believe in such possibility.

The "News van den Dag" scoffs at Dr. Bethmann's speech and the docility of the Reichstag, and says: It cannot be said that England oppresses the conquered peoples but to hear Dr. Bethmann say that Germany does not threaten small nations a year after the worst political crimes in history were committed in Belgium and Luxemburg, well, that is a limit!

SUBMARINE PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

INTERESTING REPORT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 20.

According to a Melbourne telegram Rear-Admiral Sir William Cresswell, has received a private letter from Lt.-Commander H. G. Stoker, commanding officer of the Submarine A E 2 which now lies at the bottom of the Sea of Marmora saying that the whole of the crew of A E 2 are quite fit and are taking their imprisonment in as cheerful spirit as possible. They have been interned in the centre of Asia Minor in what appears to be a very healthy spot about 4,000 feet above the sea-level and all the officers and the men have been inoculated against typhoid. Daily exercises are allowed. On the whole their treatment is as good as they could possibly expect. The United States Embassy at Constantinople is arranging to send them books which are a much felt want. No other literature is allowed and any newspapers or letters containing war news of any description are confiscated. The officers and men therefore ask that letters from relatives and friends may contain no allusion to the war whatever.

Lt.-Commander Stoker also states that when he is able to send a report as to the manner in which all hands performed their duty he thinks it will speak volumes for the future of the Royal Australian Navy. On many occassions only a matter of seconds seperated them from certain death but at these times all hands, down to the youngest Australian seaman on board, did their work with steadiness and coolness beyond all praise. None of the crew were lost.

The officers and men are proud of the fact that an Australian warship was the first British vessel to pass through the Dardanelles and hopes that Australia will consider it an honour worth winning.

NEW ITALIAN WAR LOAN.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN SUBSCRIBERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

A communiqué issued by the Counsel-General for Italy says that the Consul-General is directed by the Italian Government to communicate to subscribers to the new Italian War Loan at 4½ per cent. that payments of amounts allotted must be made direct by subscribers or through their agents to the Bank of Italy, Rome. Exchange for payments is fixed at the rate of Italian Liras 25.15 per pound sterling (London Exchange) or one lira for one franc (Paris Exchange). The Bank of Italy will refund to the subscribers the difference realised in exchange at the above-mentioned rates. Every hundred liras of the nominal value must correspond to an actual payment of liras 95 at such rates of exchange.

Copies of the report of Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee on Co-operative Credit will be available within the next few days.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major J. A. Forsyth, Artillery.
Captain W. Andrews, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Captain G. G. Pomeroy, South Staffords.
Captain E. L. Spiers, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant H. A. Page, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Emsden, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Galt, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant D. Macnaughton, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Mossop, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant M. Todd, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Turner, Berkshires.
Reverend H. Reid, attached Argyll and Sutherlands.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant W. M. Crabbie, Artillery.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant R. C. Macpherson, Black Watch.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Andrus, North Staffords.
Major D. E. Forman, Artillery.
Major C. L. Hendriks, Munster Fusiliers.
Major H. B. McCormick, East Lancashires.
Major F. H. Trent, East Lancashires.
Captain R. H. Cade, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. L. Cooper-Key, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain A. E. Gayer, East Lancashires.
Captain J. G. Greamy, Wiltshires.
Captain W. H. Henn, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain R. W. Jesson, Wiltshires.
Captain C. G. Lutyens, East Lancashires.
Captain D. G. Norton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain F. A. Spencer, Wiltshires.
Captain G. W. Garrood, Warwicks.
Lieutenant G. E. Bradstreet, Engineers.
Lieutenant F. M. Carlisle, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. Fleming, Medicals.
Lieutenant T. D. Hallinan, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant N. H. Haskins, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. W. Haynes, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. Longfield, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. Rumsey, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant E. F. Smith, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant O. J. Sutton, Manchesters.
Lieutenant T. P. Watson, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant R. Wilson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant S. Bremner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. Brewis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Carpenter, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Elliot, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. G. Fitzmaurice, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant M. Howell, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant S. St. G. Kingdom, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant L. Morrison, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Usher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. P. Whitley, Manchesters.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. Thompson, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain J. H. Waine, Manchesters.
Lieutenant S. McDougall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. Rainbow, Manchesters.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major C. Barnett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Major H. Speke, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. C. Blagrove, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Wheatgroft, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. G. Hicks, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Thaanum, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Wilson, Norfolks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant E. G. Williams, Grenadiers.

NOW KILLED.

Major R. P. Harvey, Berkshires.
Captain R. G. Moody Ward, Berkshires.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. Blease, Liverpools.
Captain A. D. Hunter, Manchesters.
Captain E. Monck, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain S. C. Squire, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant J. H. Barker, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant H. Debenham, East Lancashires.
Lieutenant E. M. Harper, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant F. W. Harvey, South Lancashires.
Lieutenant E. W. Pearson, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant S. R. Travers, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. B. Lee, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. N. Milne, Manchesters.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. B. Lang, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant G. H. Willie, South Lancashires.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Goss, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Roe, King's Royal Rifles.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Nunn, Worcesters.
Major E. W. Boyd-Moss, Worcesters.
Major C. W. Crofton, Worcesters.
Major W. Sandbach, Royal Lancasters.
Captain A. C. Belcher, Wiltshires.
Captain H. G. Mann, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant N. J. Figgis, Leinsters.
Lieutenant G. W. Gough, Leinsters.
Lieutenant C. L. Mere, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Firmin, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Grigson, Warwicks
Second-Lieutenant L. E. Hiscock, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Kemp, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant J. N. Lancaster, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. N. Marson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Scholfield, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant A. R. Toomey, Leinsters.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain N. Algeo, Leinsters.
Captain M. L. Clements, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain G. D'A. Elliott Cooper, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain L. H. Hart, Lincolns.
Captain L. J. Jones, West India Regiment.
Captain J. H. Young, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant S. E. Berrell, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant F. A. Butcher, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant O. B. Challenor, Berkshires.
Lieutenant W. B. Hodgson-Smith, West Kents.
Lieutenant A. Kiteley, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. W. Maufe, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. Peate, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. G. Rigby, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. D. Swain, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. R. Goss, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Worthington, Hampshires.

MISSING.

Lieutenant H. W. Warnock, Irish Fusiliers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Craske, Leinsters.
Captain A. L. Bryham, Manchesters.
Captain R. B. Horsfield, Worcesters.
Captain C. C. Nevill, Warwicks.
Captain J. C. Parke, Leinsters.
Lieutenant T. C. Austin, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant R. N. Bellairs, Worcesters.
Lieutenant L. T. Berthon, Warwicks.
Lieutenant E. F. Brown, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant T. D. Daly, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant F. Farrow, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant F. E. Hill, Wiltshires.
Lieutenant K. Jones, Engineers.
Lieutenant S. M. Jurgens, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant R. Marsden, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant Neame, Worcesters.
Lieutenant A. C. Pearson, Warwicks.
Lieutenant W. J. Slim, Warwicks.
Lieutenant C. E. Wood, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Baker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Evans, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Radcliffe, Wiltshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain G. W. Rolph, Worcesters.
Lieutenant G. B. Lockhart, North Lancashires.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN AND WAR.

GREAT GATHERING AT TOWN HALL.

WAR RELIEF FUND ANNIVERSARY.

(Continued from page 11.)

collected at the meeting among the purdah ladies was handed to his Excellency, who in turn made it over to Lady Willingdon.

His Excellency said that he was glad that Mr. McBain had some further announcement of gifts to make.

Mr. McBain said that he had received from Mr. Mahomed Hussein Dedashti in appreciation of the work done by the Mahomedan women of Bombay a cheque for Rs. 1,000, being a contribution towards the Mahomedan Ladies' Circle. He wrote that it was a great satisfaction to him that the Mahomedan ladies of Bombay had done so well within the necessarily narrow limits they are capable of. It was necessary that all Mahomedans should come forward and express their appreciation for the work done in the past. He also hoped that many more would come forward to express their appreciation in the same manner.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan had been handed a cheque for Rs. 1,000, in appreciation of the work done by the Mahomedan ladies, by Lady Ali Shah.

Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy had sent a cheque for Rs. 500 on behalf of his wife; Dilshad Begum Khairunnissa had sent Rs. 1,000, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai Rs. 100, Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones Rs. 100, and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 1,000. An officer in Bombay, who thought that it was the duty of every citizen to attend the meeting, and who could not do so himself, fined himself Rs. 100 and remitted the same to the Women's Fund. Rs. 238-8-0 had been received from the 1st and 2nd Companies of the Girl Guides, being the proceeds of an entertainment held in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

LADY WILLINGDON'S THANKS.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon then addressed the meeting. Lady Willingdon said that she had a very pleasant duty to perform that afternoon—to move a very hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and to the audience for coming there. The other was to move a vote of thanks to the chairman (Cheers) and if they thought he deserved it, she was sure they would give him hearty applause though he was her husband. (Cheers). But before sitting down and closing that really splendid meeting, she wanted to say how thankful she was to the citizens of Bombay for the splendid work done for the soldiers. She was also, tremendously thankful to them for their past support and she was sure they would all help her during the continuance of the war and until the ghastly war ended. (Loud Applause.)

At the conclusion of Lady Willingdon's speech, the whole assembly sang the National Anthem, the Girl Guides leading. Before the gathering dispersed three hearty cheers were given to Lady Willingdon as well as to the women of the Presidency.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Reverend T. Harris, attached Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Leving, North Lancashires.
Major G. S. Rowley-Conwy, North Lancashires.
Captain H. P. Higgins, Royal Lancasters.
Captain J. W. Mather, North Lancashires.
Captain C. J. Reid, Warwicks.
Captain B. W. Thompson, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant G. P. Guilleband, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant N. L. Wells, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant R. M. Wilson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Hathorn, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Lloyd-Williams, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutnant H. W. Mann, North Lancashires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major W. Barker, Worcesters.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The 83rd list of casualties from Mesopotamia reports:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Bagbir Rai, 2/7th Gurkhas.
Subadar Hargit Rana, 2/7th Gurkhas.
Jamadar Gangabir Rana, 2/7th Gurkhas.

The 41st list from British East Africa reports:—

MISSING.

Captain H. G. Sealy, 130th King George's Balushis.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The 81st list from Mesopotamia reports:—

WOUNDED.

62 men, Second Battalion, Royal West Kent.
19 men, 1/4th Hampshire Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2 men, 1/4th Hampshires.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN & WAR.

GREAT GATHERING AT TOWN HALL.

WAR RELIEF FUND ANNIVERSARY.

A YEAR'S MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

A crowded public meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall, under the presidentship of H. E. the Governor, in connection with the anniversary of the inauguration of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The elite of Bombay's Womanhood was present.

Letters and telegrams of apology for being unable to be present had been received from H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, Lady Aga Khan and H. H. the Begum of Janjira.

Among the speakers at the meeting were H. E. Lady Willingdon, Lady Mehta, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Lawrence of Belgaum and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, while a speech prepared by Lady Ali Shah was also read by Mr. Mirza Ali.

The speakers referred to the work done during the year by the different centres of the Bombay Women's Branch and emphasized the need for continuing the work with unflagging zeal till the end of the War. A number of donations were announced at the meeting in aid of the Women's Fund.

The Town Hall, Bombay, was the scene of a great demonstration on Saturday evening from the womanhood of the city, the occasion being the anniversary of the inauguration of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, which has done so much to relieve the sufferings of wounded soldiers both at the front and in the various war hospitals in India and abroad, as well as for the comfort of troops in the field. The spacious hall of the building, the inside as well as outside of which had been gaily decorated with flags, bntings and evergreens, was fully crowded with the élite of every section of the community. While, of course, the vast majority of the gathering consisted of women, a few male citizens also graced the meeting, his Excellency the Governor himself presiding over the meeting. Prominent among those present were:— The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Sir P. D. Pattani and Lady Pattani, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, the Hon. Mr. Hailey, (Delhi), the Hon. Sir F. L. and Lady Sprott, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, General and Mrs. Knight, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. DeMonte, the Hon. Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmad, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Orr, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., Sir Shapurji Broacha, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Captain and Mrs. Lumsden, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Petit, Lady Mehta, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Mrs. Sirur, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Birkett, Dr. Stanley Reed and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Mr. L. Robertson, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Doran, Mr. and Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, Mrs. and Miss Brooking, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. R. J. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Laud, Dr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, M. and Madame Chaidron, Consul for Belgium, M. C. Barrett, Consul for France, Signor A. Manzatto, Consul for Italy, Mr. Y. Yatabe, Consul for Japan, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Consul for Persia, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hojel, Major Hopper, Mr. P. R. Cadell and Mr. A. H. A. Simcox.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, who arrived exactly at a quarter past five, were received at the foot of the flight of steps of the Town Hall by Mrs. Stanley Reed, one of the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Honorary General Secretary of the Women's Branch and at the entrance to the hall itself the Girl Guides had formed themselves into a smart-looking guard of honour for their Excellencies. Passing between the rows of these Girl Guides, their Excellencies were conducted to the dais and finally took their seats.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S MESSAGE.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, who on rising was received with an outburst of prolonged cheering, said that, before proceeding with the regular business of the meeting, he had to announce some letters of apology received by him from persons who were prevented from being present that evening. Letters of apology and messages of sympathy with the object of the meeting, had been received from Lady Aga Khan, H. H. the Begum of Janjira, the Ratnagiri Branch of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, as also the following telegram from her Highness the Begum of Bhopal:—

"I am extremely sorry and disappointed that I am unable to attend the anniversary meeting of the Women's Branch of War Relief Fund to-day. I had been looking forward most keenly to coming and saying a few words at the meeting, but if circumstances have compelled me to abandon my proposed visit to Bombay and I am not present with your Excellency in body at this meeting with you, I am there in spirit to-day. I am convinced that the womanhood of India will rise to the occasion and will do all that it is in its power in response to the call of the Empire which is engaged in the most stupendous conflict in the history of the world. In a war like this, in which almost the entire forces of right and justice in the world are at grips with hosts of brutality and barbarity, victory will not come to us, unless the support of the womanhood is also thrown into the scale to re-inforce the cause for which England has taken up arms. The Women's Branch of War Relief Fund has done splendid work under the guidance of your Excellency's inspiring example, but much still remains to be done, and I am sure whatever the call, and however great the emergency, the women will do their very best and now that their worth is being weighed in the balance they will not be found wanting."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

It was almost exactly a year ago since they met there under the auspices of that organisation to speed it on its arduous way for the relief of the troops in the field. That day they met there after a year of work to enquire into that work and to take stock of that work, to see if that work had been worth doing and, if the answer was in the affirmative, to encourage and exert and to urge forward with greater effort in the future. He remembered very well that last year he made a remark which was to the effect that it was not a time for speeches, but that it was a time for greater efforts. As far as their efforts were concerned, they were not a little nearer to the victorious issue of the tremendous struggle. It was his duty to meet that afternoon merely to lay before them the details which he had received through the courtesy of the Honorary Secretaries and to give them his views whatever they may be, and whether they agreed with them or not, to urge each other and encourage each other to help forward the work in every possible way. The organisation had received during the past year about 4 1/4 lakhs of rupees besides a great many voluntary gifts which have been from time to time sent to the Depot in Bombay. And he must thank all the people who had generously helped them in the past and also to those who may be inclined to help in the future.

A SURVEY OF THE WORK DONE.

It may be asked what the Women's Branch have done with the money. They have sent thousands of bags to the field and comforts to the soldiers in the various fields of battle. They have materially assisted in the equipment of the Lady Hardinge and Alexandria Hospitals, which are large establishments and also the Colaba and Marine Lines Hospitals. They had also given a great deal to the equipment of the Ambulance cars. What would impress and interest their minds more than anything else was that from two to three lakhs of yards of material have passed through the Depot and if they included the garments that have come from the mofussil, it was a matter of gratification that from twenty to thirty thousand garments have been made by the women in Bombay for the men in the field. And he was sure it was less easy to deal with individual efforts, particularly when all have done so extraordinarily well. But he must tell them two instances of extremely good work which had occurred during the past year. The first was that of an English lady who had herself cut out two thousand garments, and the second one, which was still better, by a Mahomedan lady who had herself made six thousand garments during the year. There was another important thing to which his Excellency drew attention. Not only had these goods been sent up to the soldiers from the women as an independent organisation but the Generals had come to the conclusion that the Women's Branch was of such an importance that they were personally applying through Lady Willingdon for the various goods. It was only a few weeks ago that General Younghusband from Aden had telegraphed to Lady Willingdon on a Monday that he wanted two thousand thin shirts for the soldiers in the field. The order was given on Monday and the goods were dispatched on Thursday. (Cheers.) Further than that apparently the General was so pleased with those two thousand shirts that he hurriedly asked for two thousand more. It was only on Friday that Lady Willingdon had received a telegram from General Nixon urging her to ask all the ladies throughout the Bombay Presidency to begin working for the warm clothes for the Winter. His Excellency said that he only gave a sketch of the general activities of the Women's Branch during the last year. For if he had time, he would have told them more. Their record was a magnificent record worthy of all support.

"THE PRINCE OF BEGGARS."

In his position—as the Governor of the Presidency—he was the Prince of Beggars, and as such he had asked for their full and excellent support for the work of this Branch in future. He agreed that that the Women's Branch should be continued for another year. Another thing he would like to do was to thank every member of the Women's Branch, whether she lived in Bombay or in other parts of the Presidency, to thank them for the strenuous labours on behalf of the soldiers in the field. He considered that they had shown a spirit of co-operation unexampled in the history of India, Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, all combining together in what he might call a great Imperial endeavour. They had shown magnificent organisation, enthusiasm, zeal and business capacity which was an example to all others, a credit to the Presidency, and probably a matter of considerable envy to many of the business firms in the city of Bombay. He thought while the members of the Women's Branch would be grateful to receive their thanks, the best recompense was the letters that were coming of the sincere thanks from the various soldiers who were fighting their battles in the field.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

There were one or two organisations to whom he had been asked to thank besides the Women's Branch, which had materially assisted in making a success of that endeavour. Probably they did not know that the great Railway Companies had given free passes to all parcels that were coming to the Bombay Depot, from the mofussil. They had also to thank the Supply and Transport Corps and the Embarkation Corps for their splendid efforts in shipping the various bags that were sent forward.

His Excellency said that he wanted to say one word of a more general character in conclusion. He thought it was very difficult for them all, sometimes impossible to realise and keep continually in their minds all that their troops have been doing in the various fields of battle, living as they did in rather normal conditions, owing to the fleet having kept off the perils from their shores. If they went from time to time to the hospitals they must realise the sufferings which their soldiers were undergoing not only from wounds, but from malaria, epidemics, and swamps of Mesopotamia and the rigours of winter and snow in the trenches of Western France. There were thousands and thousands of women in the Bombay Presidency who had given and were giving their best to-day, towards helping the soldiers.

"But," said his Excellency in conclusion, "are we all doing all we can? This is a question I am leaving this afternoon to the conscience of every man, woman and child in this Presidency. I am certain if every one realised all we are to do, we should do that little extra endeavour which should secure more comforts and more relief to the soldiers in the field. My last word to you is this. Let us remember that our officers, and men and sailors are doing their duty heroically, magnificently and readily, and they are doing their duty for you and me. I will ask you that every citizen in this Presidency should be ready, eager and anxious to do his duty too." (Loud and continuous Applause).

LADY ALI SHAH.

His Excellency then called upon Mr. Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan to read the speech which her Highness Lady Ali Shah, the mother of H. H. the Aga Khan, had prepared for the occasion. The speech was in Urdu and the following is a translation thereof:—

I take permission to speak a few words to-day in connection with the association of which we are members.

According to the Mahomedan belief nothing happens in the world without it being predestined by God. Even the flying of the birds above and the creeping of the insects below the earth cannot take place without the order of God. The Musalmans piously believe that the war now raging in the world cannot be without the divine order and they too believe that it is for the good of mankind, for it is not possible for God to create men and then leave them to themselves. He will always look to their interests. This war, they assert, contains many advantages for the people, and the Almighty God will punish those who, out of selfish motive and personal interest, have promoted the causes of this war.

The character and the qualifications of those who are engaged in this war are fully displayed to us. We can easily judge, from the parts played by the different individuals, as to who is right and who is wrong. We have no doubt as to the ultimate success of those who are on the right in this conflict. Victory will surely come to the righteous. The propiet Mahomed has said "Heaven and earth stand by justice." It is by the law of justice that the world exists. Belief in the Justice of God is one of the fundamental principles of the Mahomedan religion. Let us observe the ways in which the sovereigns of the world are treating their subjects. Which of them is dealing with justice with his people? Who is the sovereign whose justice is in every one's mouth? I am sure you all will say —Our Emperor George V. The subjects of our Emperor, in whatever country and place they may be, are happy and comfortable under the British flag. To be the cause of so much safety and comfort to mankind, undoubtedly, cannot be without its results.

Every one must have heard about Nowshirawan, the Just King of Persia. Before him the kings were oppressive, but he proved to be a very just ruler and therefore he became the most prosperous sovereign of Persia. He became the cause of much prosperity to his people. It was the boast of the prophet of Islam that he was born in the reign of Nowshirwan the Just. It was his justice that made him successful over all his enemies. England's treatment of her subjects and the justice with which she rules over them is known to every one. We are sure that victory will be on her side and she is sure to succeed.

WOMEN'S DUTIES.

Now the most important question is—What is our duty and how shall we fulfil it? Our duty, in my humble opinion, is to help the righteous as far as it lies within our power. We must try to give comforts to those who are sacrificing their lives in opposing the enemy. We must try to diminish the pains of those who are standing opposed to the enemy's bullets. We must not think that we are women and that women have no duty. There are many occasions on which the women's duties are greater than those of men.

But it is not necessary that the help we render should be in actual fighting alone. Every one must help and give as much as is within his power. Till now we have performed our duty and rendered help according to our means. We must continue the same and work even harder. Our help will be of greatest use just now, for after the war is over we cannot be of much service. We must ask the assistance of our relatives and friends, men and women, and try to fulfil our duty. It is our hearty prayer to God to end this war in full victory for England and make it the cause of prosperity of her subjects.

Had it not been for these brave soldiers, what would have been our condition? How terribly we would have suffered at the hands of the enemy! Is it right, then, that we should enjoy our comforts and that these heroic men should suffer extreme cold or heat? In fact they have a great claim upon us and it is our bounden duty to repay them. Men individually cannot accomplish great tasks, always in such cases there should be a combination of people, to work mutually.

I am gratefully thankful to my sisters in this association for their co-operation in carrying out the work before us, and for the ready assistance rendered by them. They had added to our credit and helped in the execution of the ideals before the society. We are also under deep obligation to Government and the officers, who have, by all means at their disposal, encouraged us and have uniformly helped the members in the performance of their duties. I take this opportunity to point out one instance to show how much help, morally and materially, we have received from them. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon have given us worthy examples to follow. The perseverence with which they perform their duty, heedless of personal sorrow and grief, although they have made heavy sacrifices, is beyond our praise. A Hindu lady, who had lately become a widow, had retired from the world and abandoned all associations. Before this unfortunate circumstance she was very active in rendering help to the poor and in carrying out charitable works. The members felt severely the loss of her valuable services to the society in general and to the association in particular. But when she saw their Excellencies so busy with their duty notwithstanding their heavy load of personal sorrow and grief, she realised her own position and left her retirement, forgetting all her griefs. She is again one of the most active members of this society. The way in which she is now serving the society is an example to us. This change in her was due to the enthusiasm produced by their Excellencies' unflinching attention to duty.

When God is favourable to a nation or a people he appoints over them a ruler or sends them a leader whose conduct and behaviour will be the best models and examples for them to imitate. We cannot do better in these days than follow in the footsteps of their Excellencies. (Loud Applause.)

LADY MEHTA.

His Excellency, in calling upon Lady Mehta to speak next, observed that they would all join with him in expressing a sincere regret that Sir Pherozeshah was unable to be present at the meeting and a sincere hope that he will be restored soon to his usual health. Lady Mehta said:—

Your Excellencies, I am commanded to add a few words on behalf of the community to which I belong to what has been already said. But what can my feeble voice add to what has been so well and so eloquently said by our noble Governor in the chair to whom we shall be eternally grateful for the magnificent manner in which he has laid and guided the activities of this Presidency during the grave and critical times through which we are passing, or to what has been read from the speech of the noble Lady who sends out her voice even from behind the purdah. I must also remember that there are still to address you two great speakers, like Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Jumnabai Sakkai and what will be said by the sweet Indian Warbler who gifted "With the vision and the faculty divine," can reach the soul and stir the heart, with such feeling and pathos. (Cheers.) But, above all, what encourage and inspire us more than the presence of the noble and high souled Lady, her Excellency Lady Willingdon, who generally prefers deeds to words and who has shewn throughout last year how she has worked with untiring patience and energy to promote in every way and in every direction the great cause of relief to which she has devoted herself in a way that has earned honour for herself and the Presidency with which she has identified herself. (Cheers.) I am sure, ladies, it is not possible for us to refuse to march cheerfully, cordially and enthusiastically under the stand-point which her Excellency has unfurled. It is needless to describe how our hearts have been moved out of ourselves during what has been taking place in the course of the long and severe struggle which the British Empire is waging for the cause of humanity and civilization. How nobly and how bravely the soldiers of the Empire of all nationalities are sacrificing themselves in this noble cause. Ladies, we cannot fight ourselves but we can carry aid and relief in various ways to the sufferers who shed their blood so freely and so ungrudgingly. (Cheers.) We also can organize ourselves into companies and regiments for the purpose of continuing the work of aid and relief while the War continues to entail suffering and privation. For this purpose we have our Martial Joffre and Sir John French in her Excellency Lady Willingdon—(cheers)—and we shall gather round her in her great task as the soldiers of the Empire gather round their great generals to fight and shed their blood. We cannot fight and shed our blood but we can work as women can work in their own humble way; and whether we can personally work or not, we can contribute our mites regularly and systematically, even a few rupees a month, so that the work can be carried on without break or cessation. I am sure every woman can spare a few rupees a month from what she might otherwise spend on her own person or for her own pleasure without missing it in the smallest degree. Let us assure her Excellency earnestly and cordially that the women of this Presidency will not be wanting in the discharge of their secred duties for the cause which we have all so much at heart. I trust she will be long spared to us to lead us and inspire us in every just and righteous cause. (Loud applause.)

MRS. JAMNABAI SAKKAI

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai then addressed the meeting in Gujerati. In the course of an eloquent speech, Mrs. Sakkai emphasized the fact that the great struggle which England and her Allies were waging was one for the preservation of "Satya" and "Dharma"—"Truth" and "Righteousness"—in the world, and for the protection of helpless little States like Belgium, from the attacks of "Dushman" ("Tyrant") Germany. A year had passed since the war began and still the German tyrant had not been quite subdued. Mrs. Sakkai urged all to pray to God to bless British arms with complete success. Referring to the work of relief of the wounded, the speaker observed that their beloved Governor and his consort had organised relief funds in this Presidency. She appealed to all her sisters all over the Presidency to spare no efforts to help their Excellencies with whatever articles were needed. There were thousands of women and children who had been rendered widows and orphans by the war and who deserved their utmost pity and help. Continuing, Mrs. Sakkai said that righteousness was bound to triumph in the end and unrighteousness, like that of Germany, was doomed to be vanquished. The speaker wound up her speech by offering an earnest prayer to the Almighty to bless His Majesty King George V with long life, the British Armies, in the field with complete success, and the subjects of the Empire with peace and contentment.

MRS. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Lawrence, the next speaker, was introduced to the meeting by the Chairman as wife of the Commissioner of the Southern Division, who, he said, represented there the mofussil branches of the Women's Branch of the War Fund. Mrs. Lawrence said: Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, Lady Willingdon has done me the great honour of asking me to come here to-day, to tell you what we are doing in the mofussil towards the Women's War Relief. But first, there is one thing that I should like to say, and that is that phoenix-like, from that vast conflagration first fired by the German Emperor, there has arisen a very wonderful thing. I mean the sympathy, the co-operation between women of all classes, of all communities, of all creeds,—a sympathy and a co-operation which a year ago one would scarcely have deemed possible. To fully appreciate this, I must tell you I come from the little town of Belgium, which is very conservative very orthodox. There the view is held,—and held most tenaciously,—that women should live entirely for their husbands, their homes and their children. Now this is all very well, of course, but it does not take into consideration the new situations created by this most awful war. It does not realise that however little we are able to do, that little we are bound to do with all our might and main to forward the cause of justice to victory; and it loses sight altogether of the fact that if our enemies were able to wage war in this country, the women like their unfortunate sisters in Belgium and in Poland, might, alas! have neither husbands nor children to care for.

LADIES' WORK IN MOFUSSIL.

But in spite of all these difficulties, the Indian ladies have come forward, and helped us women of England most nobly. Besides knitting innumerable socks and comforters, many ladies have given money irrespectively of their husbands, and with their own hands made the chutnies and other dainties which Belgaum has been sending to the hospitals throughout the fighting zone, and, also to the hospital ships. We call these dainties "Whiffs from the East," and they have been such a success that her Excellency has asked me to tell you what they are, their cost, and how we send them: Bidis, amsol, tobacco, snuff, pickles, beteinuts, methkut, chutney, cocoanuts (dry), spices, and hair combs, cardamoms, cloves, chunam, catechu. They are packed by the boy scouts of the high school in tin airtight boxes which go into one wooden box measuring 20½ by 10 by 7½. This is sufficient for 10 men for 10 days, and the cost has now been brought down to Rs. 5-4. I should not omit to state that in this work we have received most valuable assistance. One of these boxes was standing on our verandah the other day, and hearing a great clatter I went out to see what it could be. My large red Malabar squirrel had evidently caught a whiff from the East. She had managed to open the wooden box, and to lift up the lid of a tin As I came on the scene, she went careering away down the verandah, with half a cocoanut in her mouth. Now, ladies and gentlemen, my squirrel had never stolen before. It was the "Whiffs from the East" which first led her into sin, so by this you will guess how tempting they are. Well, now, about the actual needlework. The articles we have sent since the beginning of the war must have run into many hundreds, but when we received a fresh urgent appeal from Her Excellency, a meeting was held, and every lady present agreed to be responsible for so many articles per week. By this system our output has been very largely increased. The members of the R. W. C. A. are working very well, and a new feature is a working party held twice a week, started by some Parsi ladies and attended by all communities. The last time I was there, there were about 30 of us, including a dozen Hindu ladies.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

There now only remains for me to tell you what we are doing to brighten the lot of the sick and wounded soldiers in the English and Indian hospitals. Flowers are sent up daily. The Relief Fund hires dhamnies, and some people send up in addition, dhamnies, carriages and motors. So you see all the patients whom the doctor permit to go out get a drive several times a week. There have been and will be entertainments for both hospitals. And the Indian hospital has music once a week. Newspapers and picture papers are also supplied by the fund, and bidis and sweetmeats for the Indian soldiers, and cigarettes for the English. There are regular visitors on certain days, and a good many of us go in at odd times also, generally taking a cake, games, papers or some wool to be knitted up. This last is greatly appreciated. And I wish you could see the sweaters one man turns out with bits of bamboo for needless! So you see Belgaum is doing her best for the men she is proud of. Indeed, I have come across many touching incidents since the war began, but two shine out in my memory. A little English Bible-woman whose salary is very, small, gave the whole of one month's pay to the relief of the sick and wounded. And a little Brahmin woman I know well, used to sit up night after night, till one and two in the morning, knitting socks. But there must be many cases like this. For it seems to be the fate of Germany to arouse in the womanhood of her enemies the spirit of sacrifice. You will remember the last great war in which Germany was engaged, the Franco-Prussian War of forty years ago—that the women of France recognizing the dire need of their country, cast into the treasury their jewellery, to pay for guns, ammunition and equipment. They were no pearls and rubies and diamonds after that. Their only jewellery was iron jewellery, emblems of sacrifice, only iron jewellery, but who shall say that they are not more precious than jewels of silver and jewels of gold, just as our plain Victoria Cross is honoured above all other rewards throughout the Empire? And now Germany, once again, 40 years later, is in the words of R. L. Stevenson, "stabbing our spirit broad awake." (Applause).

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then addressing the gathering said, she came among them that day as a mere outsider from a Native State and for her to comment on the work that was being done in the Bombay Presidency by the various communities, whose womanhood had found voice in various languages on that occasion, would be an impertinence. So she was not making more than a passing reference and giving an earnest and sincere tribute to the spirit of co-operation and sacrifice, and noble endeavour to which his Excellency had given so eloquent an expression that day. She came from a Native State, and there was not a single Native State within the great continent of India which had not given its share, or for that matter, a single presidency in India. She came from the great premier Native State of Hyderabad, which had become not merely a congerie of the various great communities, but, indeed, today it was a melting-pot of the different races and creeds in India. If she addressed an audience which represented the great communities in Bombay, she addressed them not as a Hindu, but as a result of that melting process of consolidation and unity which had done so much in Hyderabad and which knew no creed. On Friday when she arrived, she went to see that practical symbol of that great spirit of co-operation, of self-sacrifice, of effort, that the womanhood of Bombay had put forth in making its contribution to the comfort and relief of the soldiers and sailors, who were engaged in giving their life-blood for the defence of the Empire. In their headquarters she saw heaps and stocks of shirts and bundles everything of practical use, all the "sordid" details of their work—not a subject for the muse of a poet or the brush of an artist. But all honour to the English women, all honour to the Zoroastrian women, all honour to the women of Islam and all honour to the womanhood of the worshippers of Brahma. That fundamental womanhood whether in India or Belgium, whether in France or Canada, had sent this most priceless treasure—its sons, its brothers, and its fathers to shed their red blood which was more precious than rubies.

THE SPIRIT OF ENGLISH WOMANHOOD.

She was in England when the war broke out and it was the most brilliant season. Never was London so dazzling and so brilliant and gorgeous, truly representative of the modern civilisation. And when the rumbling war-cloud broke out, the great spirit of womanhood threw away all that material pomp, its luxury, and devoted itself wholy to the immutable service of the country. And when she came from England to her little city where women sat behind purdah, what did she see? Women who had never shed a tear except for the death of their favourite parrot and said "God and Fate," were now with yearning heart thinking of their sons and husbands, fathers and brothers, far away fighting in the battle-field. She saw their hands used for works which were entirely foreign to them; she could see women whose hands had never been soiled except by perfumes, with hands now stained by blood drawn by the needle in working and sewing garments for the soldiers across the seas, for the soldiers who were fighting for their cause (Cheers); women who had never used a needle patiently working at shirts and bandages which they had never even dreamed that they would be called upon to sew. That was the practical issue of the great world-struggle. It was not merely an imperial endeavour; it was the beginning of a new heaven and a new earth, because the old civilisations had crumbled away to dust giving place to something new, something wonderful, making for that great brotherhood of man.

THE WOMAN'S MISSION.

The women were playing a greater part than the men who were fighting the battles. For it had always been seen that in the beginning of every epoch, women were the torch-bearers, the inspirers and the sustainers. It was they who stayed at home and urged and encouraged their men, and who were wise and helping. It was the women who were making bandages and shirts, who are fighting the battles more than the soldiers in France, in Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles. The Indian women to-day were doing a greater service to India than all her men, her politicians, her reformers, had done, because they had created a sense of equal comradeship of duty, and for their duty they had given their life-blood, their very best, and had knit that comradeship into a hundredfold. In establishing this great brotherhood they had not done less than their share. They had learnt the great lesson of patience. They had learnt to cooperate not only with the women of different races, but to unite to create that great federation of nations that has given its soldiers and champions of rights. They are teaching the world also a great lesson more of humility than of empty ma pride. Mrs. Naidu concluded her with the well-known lines of the sional—"Lest we forget—Lest we

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(Continued on page

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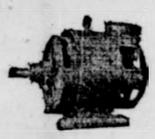

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RESEARCH WORK WITH METALS.

X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Boron suboxide, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of boron, can be used for obtaining high conductivity cast copper. Copper cast without additions is full of pores and blowholes, and therefore mechanically unfit and of very low electric conductivity; the removal of the gases from copper by the known deoxidizers is liable to give an alloy containing a small amount of deoxidizer, an amount sufficient however, to lower the conductivity of the copper very considerably. Boron suboxide, however, has the property of deoxidizing copper without combining with it, as boron suboxide has no affinity for copper.

In the refining of copper for electrical purposes, the electrically deposited metal is melted in a reverberatory furnace. A world of delicate chemical control is connected with this furance refining. If the metal were merely melted and then poured the casting would be full of blow-holes and would be of low electrical conductivity. The molten copper is allowed to oxidize in the furnace and the oxidation is augmented by air blown into the metal. When the melt contains 5 or 6 per cent. of oxide, the major part of the other impurities have been burned away and the work of reduction is started. As ordinarily done, this consists in the so-called "poling." Green sticks are submerged in the molten copper and the gases and carbon reduce the oxide, and such harmful products as sulphur dioxide are driven out of the metal. The proper time for pouring is not that representing complete reduction of all oxide, as it has been determined by experience that over-polling also gives a porous inferior ingot. It was once believed that the copper absorbed carbon which is over-poled copper caused the rising in the mold and the porous condition when cast. Hampe corrected this idea and attributed the porous state of over-poled copper to the effect of absorbed hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

The use of the boron flux of Weintraub has done away entirely with the difficulty of obtaining sound castings of high electrical conductivity. It seemed interesting to illustrate the effect on the porosity by an investigation using X-rays. For this purpose some high grade copper was melted in the usual way and poured into a sand mold to give a block 10 by 10 by 3-4 inches. Another portion was treated with one per cent. of the boron flux at the time of pouring and was cast in a similar mold. These two castings were then placed side by side on an 8 by 10-inch Seed Xray plate, 22 inches from the focal spot of a Coolidge X-ray tube and exposed for two minutes. The current through the tube was 28 milliamperes and the potential difference across the tube corresponded to a 10-inch parallel spark gap between points. The resulting radiograph showed the copper cast in the ordinary way to be full of pores. The cast with the boron flux was so perfect that no holes were visible. The two castings were then taken to the machine shop and a portion of the surface of each was machined as smooth as possible, and, as was to have been expected from the radiographs, the holes were clearly visible in the common copper, while in the "boronized" copper the holes were either entirely absent or were miscroscopic.

The advantage of the radiograph in experimental works is obvious. Without the use of X-rays it is necessary to machine off layer after layer of the sample in order to expose to view any hidden defects. Even when this is done it remains for the experimenter to build up a metal picture of the defects in his casting on the basis of what he has seen on each of the exposed layers. From the radiograph it is possible to see all of these defects at once without destroying the casting. If it seems desirable, it is easily possible to make stereoscopic radigraphs whereby the defects may be seen in their entirety and their depths easily estimated.

In view of the results shown above, the X-ray examination of metals as a means of metallurgical research seems to have certain attractive and desirable features not found in other methods and to open a wide field for further work.

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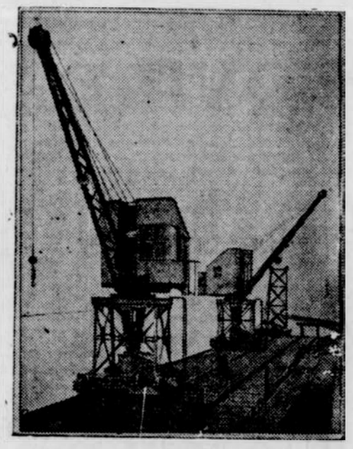
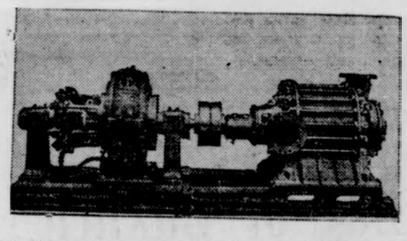


TURBINE PUMPS FOR HIGH LIFTS.



There are no stuffing boxes under high pressure nor internal joints between pressure stages.

ELECTRICAL EFFECTS ON PIPES.

The following note appears in the "Irish Builder and Engineer":—We have on more than one occasion referred to the potential danger of electrolysis on the steelwork in reinforced concrete bulidings, and the result of some investigations made by the American Bureau of Standards on the value of insulating pipes against such action is therefore particularly interesting. According to a report in the "Surveyor," certain tests were made with various coatings, including paints, pitch, asphalt, pitch and paper wrapping and asphalt and felt wrapping. The average life of the paint was found to be 116 days. The wrappings and dips were slightly more efficient, but none lasted far beyond 400 days. The failure is thought to be mainly due to absorption of moisture by the coatings, and the subsequent penetration of wet to the iron below, by which the electric current was enabled to flow and set up conditions which proved rapidly destructive of the remainder of the coating. By painting or coating the metal with an alkali resisting preservative before it is embedded in concrete, the danger of electrolysis may be sensibly diminished, but unfortunately the necessary adhesion of the concrete to the iron is also interfered with by such preliminary covering. It is therefore held that all circuits within a building should not be earthed to a portion of the building itself and that all pipe lines entering reinforced concrete buildings should be provided with insulating joints before entry. The earthing of circuits to water pipes and ground plates is not considered desirable. It is clear from the result of the Bureau tests that a very real danger from electrolysis may arise and without wishing to pose as alarmists we think it would be well, in the interests of the engineer and of the public, if the whole question could be thoroughly thrashed out by a strong committee.

THE INDO-GANGETIC TROUGH.

A recent number of the Proceedings of the Royal Society contains an article on the origin of the Indo-Gangetic trough, commonly called the Himalayan foredeep, by Colonel Sir Sidney Burrard, K.C.S.I., R.E., Surveyor-General of India. The plains of Northern India, consisting of alluvial deposits, conceal from view a deep trough in the sold rock of the earth's crust, which has come to be called the Himalayan foredeep. Mr. Oldham's explanation of this depression was that it was caused by the sinking of strata under their own weight. Professor Luess was of opinion that the trough was a downward bend of the crust of the earth in front of the advancing Himalayan wave. Colonel Burrard now advances a new theory, he suggests that the foredeep is due neither to depression under weight of load, nor to compression by horizontal force, but to the opening of the subcrust under tension. He gives the reasons for his hyopthesis at length and makes out an excellent case for it. The subject, says "Indian Engineering," is one of academic, rather than of practical, value; but the paper is a most readable one and concerned with the geology of the Panjab it should interest the engineers of that province.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.

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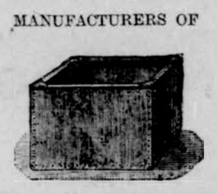

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POWER FROM SAWDUST.

Some time ago we mentioned, writes the "Electrical Review," an installation in Sweden of considerable size, in which electrical energy was generated from sawdust; by the courtesy of Mr. F. von Echermany, General Manager of the Ljusne-Waxna Co., Ltd., of Ljusne, where the plant is installed, our Norwegian correspondent has been enabled to provide us with the following additional particulars:—The plant is designed for a maximum output of 4,200 h.p., but the first instalment provides for only 2,000 h.p. The fuel consists of a mixture of 80-90 per cent. sawdust and 20-10 per cent. chips, which, as taken from the mill, contains about 50 per cent. water; the mixture will be charged into gas-producers and provision is made for the recovery of the tar, wood naphtha and acetic acid from the gas. As the result of tests of long duration, it has been found that the consumption of fuel is 1·8 kg. per h. p. hour; the fuel costs 1s. per ton at the mill, and contains 50 per cent. water. It is estimated that the cost of production with a plant of 2,200 h.-p., including capital charges, and depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be 0.42 ore per kw-hour (0.055d.). Water-power in Sweden cannot be obtained for less than 1 ore per kw-hour, and this only in a very few cases, the average cost of electrical energy generated from water-power being 2 ore per kw-hour (0.26d.). It is expected that with wood-waste plant of 2,400 h.p. the cost per unit will be reduced to less than 0.046d. The installation is being built by the Gasmotoren Fabrik Deutz, of Coln-Deutz, which by means of a special experimental plant erected at Coln, has solved the technical difficulties met within the utilisation of wood-waste. The order for the plant was placed in December last, and the first of the two large gas engines was tested at Coln in February; the whole plant is due for delivery and it is expected that it will be running in July. It is calculated that the amount of power available from wood-waste in Sweden, after providing for the driving of the saw-mills, is from 70,000 to 100,000 h.p., varying with the output of sawn timber. The Ljusne-Waxna Co., owns waterfalls near the works of 40,000 h.-p., but has found it more economical to make use of the sawdust in the first place than to develop the water-power.

UTILISATION OF WATER POWER IN RUSSIA.

An explanatory note has recently been issued by the Administration of Waterways of the Interior in Russia. Ostensibly it was intended to explain the law relating to the utilisation of water power, but it also mentions the technical achievement during the last ten years. Of the greatest importance, the report states, is the use of hydro-electric power in the exploitation of communication as a change from steam to electricity on railways, even for long distances. It appears that the 24 large rivers of European Russia—not including the Caucasus—can furnish 1,000,000 h.p., the total hydraulic resources of Siberia having not yet been ascertained. The total supplies of water-power in Russia have been estimated at 12,000,000 h.p., in comparison with the total supplies of Western Europe of 34,000,000 h.p. In Russia a considerable number of applications have been received during the last twenty years for the utilisation of water-power, but the granting of concessions has been much impeded by defects in Russian regulations. The right of exploitation conferred on the private individual would place him in a position to curtail industry, which, under existing conditions, the Government believes should remain with them.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 12

TAKING MOVING OR STATIONARY PICTURES UNDER WATER.

The "Electrical World" recently described on apparatus for taking either stationary or moving pictures under water. It is thus described:—A collapsible accordion-like submarine tube of waterproof canvas and rubber 3 feet in diameter is used, braced ot regular intervals by iron rings. By means of this, a person can pass down the tube, and its flexibility permits it to be dragged along by a vessel. The top of the tube remains open at the deck, and the lower end extends down into the water, and is expanded into a chamber about 5 feet in diameter, one side of which is provided with an observation window of heavy glass; through this pictures are token. The space in the chamber is sufficiently large to hold two men, one of whom operates the camera, while the other controls the movement of the tube, which is effected by chains operated from the deck of the boat. For illuminating the objects to be photographed, a battery of nine 2,400 candle-power Cooper-Hewitt quartz-tube lamps is suspended from the boat. This business does not seem a practical one; it does not appeal to us. If we went into it, we should prefer to be the man who suspends the lamps from the boat. We have a vivid recollection of changing plates in a fearfully and wonderfully made changing bag, but that must have been paradise when compared to the person that can pass down the tubes.

OUTPUT OF JAPANESE NAVAL SHIPYARDS, 1914.

The most interesting vessel built in 1914 was the battleship Fuse of 30,600 tons displacement. This ship was launched at Kure in March, 1914; she is one of the largest and most powerful battleships afloat, carries twelve 14-inch guns in six turrets, all arranged on the centre line of the ship. It is expected that the ship will be put into commission during the latter part of this year. There are under construction three sister ships—the Yamashira at Yokohama, the Hinga at Nagasaki, and the Ise at Kobe. The propelling machinery of these ships consists of Brown-Curtis turbines and Japanese Admiralty type water-tube boilers, with the exception of the Hinga, which is fitted with Parsons turbines. The battleship Hiyei was completed last summer, and has been engaged in actual service; her two sister ships, the Kirishima and Haruna, undergoing speed trials. After the outbreak of the present war, a supplementary budget was passed, authorising the construction of ten destroyers of 600 tons displacement and 9,500 i.h.p. These were to be completed in six months. The hulls, machinery and equipment of the vessels are to be constructed entirely in Japan.

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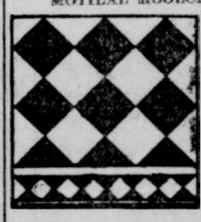

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TRENCH WARFARE IN FLANDERS.

DAY AND NIGHT ROUTINE.

METHODS OF GERMAN SNIPER.

In the following letter, published in the "Manchester Guardian," an officer in the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, writing to relatives at Blackley, gives a detailed account of the conditions of the trench warfare in Flanders. Particularly interesting is his description of the methods of the German sniper:—

I think I would better begin by telling you exactly what life in the trenches is like on a normal quiet day. As soon as it begins to go dusk all available men "stand to arms," ready to attack or to repulse an attack at a moment's notice. If the Huns are restless and troublesome we "stand to" all night, but if they are very quiet we "stand down" after a couple of hours and post night sentries. Every night we have a small party of men out between our trench and the Germans in order to give us due warning if there is anything doing. Of course, the Huns send out a patrol too, and when ours and theirs meet we have a jolly evening, usually finishing up a few helmets to the good.

When dawn comes we "stand to" again, for dawn is a favourable time for an attack, but much more often than not nothing happens excepting machine-gun activity and perhaps a few shells. Whenever a shell comes dangerously near, one of the Tommies invariably shouts: "Now, then, silly, be careful; you'll be hurting somebody!"

THE EFFECT OF ONE SHELL.

After standing down and posting sentries the Tommies "Billy up," in other words, light fires and make tea. All is bustle, and in less than ten minutes there is a tea-party in every traverse—oh, and you should hear the tales that go round! During the morning every man's rifle is inspected, and also the smoke helmets he carries in case of an attempt on the part of the Huns to "gas" us. During the morning we generally see some fine aeroplane work, and derive much amusement from the German attempts to bring down our airmen by shell-fire. Usually we, too, come in for a good deal of shell-fire, but our trenches are in better condition than formerly, and it is only occasionally that we have casualties. When we do, it usually means that we lose more than one man, for the effect of a shell is terrible. I have known one shell to knock out fifteen people, eight killed and seven wounded, so you see they are not to be too lightly treated.

Whenever a man is hit, word is quickly passed along the line "Stretcher-bearers," and in very quick time the man is being bandaged up by skilled orderlies. In most of our trenches we have connections with the rear, by which a man can be carried in daylight to a field hospital somewhere behind the line, but sometimes, where the slope of the ground makes this impossible, the poor fellow has to lie all day with no more than amateur attendance. If we attempted to carry him off, the Huns would fire on the stretcher-bearers and kill or wound them too. This is not mere surmise—it has been done.

Well, say we have had no casualties. Noon arrives, and Tommy is hungry. Up come the fires again, tea is brewed, toast made, out come parcels which have been sent by relations and friends, and biscuits, jam, jellies, cakes, sardines, cheese, potted bloater, and every edible commodity which can conveniently be sent by post appear to the hungry eyes of the officer, who will shortly be feeding voraciously on bully-beef, pickles, and bread, washed down with ration tea. Dinner-time is usually quiet as regards shells and rifle fire, but our fellows and the Germans call out to each other, at first jokingly, but eventually most insultingly. At this juncture I stuff my ears with cotton-wool and retire to my dug-out for grub.

"SAUSAGE!"

In the midst of dinner we will hear a boom, someone will shout "Sausage!" and every man will dive into his dug-out in about one-sixty-ninth of a second. Then comes a loud report, the earth trembles, and then we crawl out again to see what damage is done. It was a trench bomb, known as "Sausage" because of its shape. Fortunately these things can be seen hurtling through the air, and therefore we get a little notice before they burst. If they let anywhere near the trench they usually displace a sandbag or two; if one lets in the trench it disfigures a man or two.

SNIPERS' TRICKS.

In the afternoon we usually see some more aeroplane work on the part of our aviators—we very seldom see one of theirs,—and in the afternoons the Hunnish snipers usually get busy. You will walk behind your parapet, and when you reach a certain spot a bullett will whiz past your napper. Where it came from goodness only knows, for on looking round you can't see any possible point in the German line from which the bullet might have come. You see perhaps a belt of trees or a ruined cottage in the distance, and you have to draw your own conclusions. This, roughly, is how the snipers work. The firing line is never straight for more than two hundred yards or so, but zigzags in remarkable fashion:—

Sniper selects position in tree or house, hidden from the people directly in front of him in British trench. The snipers are cute, and never fire directly in front of them. In fact we in front of them cannot see them because of the tree or wall which hides them. They fire fairly long distances to the right or to the left and drop their bullets into our trenches. In some instances, are fired at apparently from behind our own trenches. Anyhow, there is always a danger. I simply dare not tell you what a Tommy says when he is sniped at!

In the evening we get "evening hate"—more shells and machine-gun fire, and the Huns begin to "register" on our parapet. This is done as follows. They fire explosive bullets at our parapet and observe the small flashes where the bullets burst. When they get one to just graze the top of the parapet the gun is clamped on a rest and left until dark in the hope that some silly blighter of ours will put his head in that particular spot. Needless to say, we mark all their registered points and studiously avoid them.

During the night there are hundreds of jobs to do, such as repairing barbed wire in front of the trench, rebuilding the parapet where it has been damaged by shell-fire, cutting grass in front of trenches where it has grown so long as to obstruct the view, burying dead, taking wounded back to hospital, digging communication trenches, making new loop-holes to replace those which have been "spotted," baling water out of trenches which have become water-logged, digging pits for rubbish—oh, endless little jobs which a civilian would never dream of.

ARREST OF A PLEADER.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CONSTABLES

(News Bureau.)

RANGPUR, Aug. 20.

A small police force consisting of one sub-inspector, one havildar and a posse of constables raided the Bar Library room yesterday afternoon and arrested Babu Dinonath Bagchi, B.L., pleader, who has since been released on bail of Rs. 100. The arrest has been made on a charge under section 353 I.P.C. It is alleged that in the local town market he assaulted two constables on duty. The case has been fixed for hearing on 23rd instant.

MICA MERCHANTS AT LAW.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A full bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Spencer, Trotter and Napier delivered judgment to-day dismissing the suit brought by the proprietor of Mica Mines, Nellore, against the South Indian Export Company and two others for recovery of damages of a lakh and odd for breach of contract in respect of an undertaking given by the Export Company to pay the plaintiff net sale proceeds of the output of mica, from Labodu and Kalichedu mines, Nellore, less only their commission, according to an agreement dated November 1908.

The Court in the first instance held that the assignment was subject to a charge by the company in respect of their advances according to an agreement of 1906.

On appeal one of the judges held the assignment was free from any charge and the defendant had no lien in his favour.

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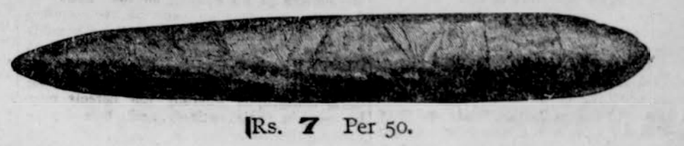
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MAORI WOMAN SUES.

Mr. J. N. Chuckerbutty, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Kyd Street, was engaged on Thursday in hearing a maintenance case brought by a Maori woman named Mary Alice Raymond against her husband a chauffeur in the employ of Major Chamberlain retired from the army, residing at No. 2, Shariff Lane. Messrs. N. G. Sandell and K. M. Dutt, appeared for the complainant while Mr. John Remfry, solicitor, defended.

The examination of the complainant was brought to an abrupt end and the case adjourned as the defence contended that the complainant should produce a copy of the marriage lines. Mr. Sandell said that it was a subterfuge simply to gain time as the accused was expecting daily to go to the front, so he wanted an opportunity to get away. Mr. Sandell asked the Court to enquire from the accused if he denied the marriage. Mr. Remfry in reply said that he declined to make any statement one way or the other.

The complainant examined by Mr. Sandell made the following statement. She said her name is Mary Alice Raymond she is a native of New Zealand. Before she left New Zealand she had about Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000. She went to Colombo and started a motor-car business in which she invested her money. In Colombo she came to know the accused who was employed as her driver. Her business failed there. Then she went to Rangoon and opened a restaurant and boarding-house there. Accused accompanied her to Rangoon and married her there. Because her husband would not look after the business properly it also failed. She also lost money there. She then came to Calcutta first, and accused came afterwards. She had a few hundred rupees and jewellery when she came to Calcutta and settled here. Accused lived with her and she kept up the establishment. She came to Calcutta on the 1st January, 1914. From January, 1914, to end of June, 1915, accused worked occasionally as a motor driver in Calcutta. He used to give her sometimes Rs. 10, sometimes Rs. 20, but that was not enough to keep up the house. She had to pledge her jewellery, even her wedding clothes and used to get money from persons by sending her little daughter round begging. She had borrowed money from friends and a Kabulee. Ever since the accused fell into bad company he used to ask her money. Whenever she had, she gave it, when she hadn't she couldn't. When she could not give him money he would get angry, threaten her and said he would see her and leave the house. He would stay away from the house for two days, sometimes one day, and sometimes one night. During the period of desertion she had to look after the house. Accused used to say he went out for a job, but she could not say if he did. Accused got a job on 10th July as a taxi-driver, under Major Chamberlain (retired) of No. 2, Sheriff Lane, through her intervention. Major Chamberlain came to her house and she begged of him to give her husband the job. From last Saturday she was driven out of her house, No. 9, Turner Street. From 10th July up to 7th August he made money as a driver and used to give her daily sometimes ten annas, sometimes twelve annas, sometimes a rupee. Accused now gets altogether salary and commission about Rs. 125. On the Saturday the accused came about 4 a.m. and wanted cocoa to be made and she said she was very sleepy. He then wanted his sleeping suit and she told her little girl aged 10 to look for it and because she was sleepy also, he kicked her. The accused chased complainant, and wanted to strike her but she wouldn't let him, because she took her little girl out into the street and wanted to drown herself in the Wellesley Street tank. Her little girl cried and said, "Mother, don't take your life as we are Catholics and are responsible to God for our souls." So she came back and waited till her husband went to sleep and she sat on the staircase, and subsequently went into her bed-room. In spite of his ill-treatment she "told her daughter next morning to put pipe-clay on her father's shoes and she told her "dai" servant to wake accused up. Accused then came rushing into bed-room and said to her, "If you don't clear away at once I will drink your blood. I don't like to see your face." She then dressed and cleared out. She had no intention to stay out. She was with a lady friend. She wanted to go back, but she heard from her "dai" that accused was walking about the house with a big knife and had broke several of her things. On Sunday morning she went to the house and found everything broken and her clothes burnt. Complainant said she got a letter from her husband that Sunday afternoon.

Letter ran as follows:—"Alright you can be hanged, remove your clothes at once to wherever you like." She asked for some clothes and in reply she got that letter. She did not get her clothes till the police came. Inspector Hays of Taltollah Thana helped her to get some of her clothes. Some clothes were burnt. After she left with her daughter, two of his friends threatened her by letter and by words. Before this rupture accused used to ill-treat her every night, because she used to refuse his requests, which he would make at all hours of the night when he came home. He used to either sleep on the floor or kick her out of the bed and make her sleep on the floor. He used to ill-treat her for the past three months. He said he married her for her money only. What use was she to him, he could get a nice European girl. All the time she has lived at Turner's Street. He has neglected to maintain her. She demands maintenance from him. He has got her into debts. When he had no work she had to borrow money from ladies and a Cabulee to keep up the house. She is afraid to go back to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Remfry complainant said she is a Maori and her New Zealand name is Pappapura. When she went to Mandalay from New Zealand she was nine years. She was with a minister and his wife they had adopted her.

Mr. Remfry: When you were in Bombay you knew a gentleman named Maxwell-Faulstein?—No.

And you were married to him?—No.

Witness continuing said she married a Mr. Francis, a doctor in the R.I.M.S. at Bombay which was her first marriage. She understands Hindusthani, Bengalee, Arabic and can read and write Burmese. She is a midwife. Witness said she does not know English. She was in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital as a nurse.

She married the accused first at a Protestant Church at Rangoon, but as she was a Catholic, she married again at the Dimrumtollah Sacred Heart according to the Roman Catholic rites.

Mr. Remfry contended that the complainant should prove her marriage. Mr. Sandell replied that the accused ought to have filed a written statement.

At this stage his Worship postponed the case for the prosecution to prove the marriage as the defence disputed it.

The case was adjourned.

DRAMA OF REAL LIFE.

ACTOR'S WIFE'S ACTION.

William Edward Herbert Terry, of Milton Hall, Loughborough Park, Brixton, was summoned at Willesden on July 22, for deserting his wife, Maud Margaret Terry, of 55, Walmlane, Cricklewood, and was ordered to pay her £2 a week and £5 5s. costs. He did not appear, and it was stated that he had left the country for Geneva this week.

Mr. Hawtin, the solicitor who appeared for Mrs. Terry, described the defendant as a music-hall performer, and a son of the late Mr. Edward Terry. Eleven years after his marriage in 1901 the defendant became manager to Miss Vesta Victoria, the popular music hall singer, at a salary of £15 a week, and became infatuated with her. He left his wife in 1912, and instructed his solicitor to make her an allowance of £3 a week if she would sign a deed of separation. She signed it because otherwise she would not have had any means at all. Since May, 1913, Mr. Terry had not contributed to his wife's support.

He went to America, and at Niagara entered into a bigamous marriage, it was alleged, with Vesta Victoria. Afterwards they were passengers on a liner, booking as Mr. and Mrs. Terry. Later, said the solicitor, Mr. Terry wrote to his wife:—Dear Meg, The woman who has brought about our downfall has now crushed me. I admit I committed a bigamous marriage in America, and this woman has a copy of the marriage certificate in her safe. I will help you to be revenged on this woman, who has ruined our lives so terribly.—Your Husband.

Miss Vesta Victoria, who had been subpœnaed to produce the certificate of the marriage between Mr. Terry and herself, refused to do so, and when she was asked if she had lived with Mr. Terry as his wife she declined to answer.

Mr. Hawtin (for Mrs. Terry).—Have you had a child by him?—And I refuse to answer that also.

Mr. Cooper (for Mr. Terry) argued that no case of desertion had been made out. The parties separated by arrangement.

Mr. Hawtin contended that the deed was signed by Mrs. Terry, as it was practically the only alternative to starvation.

The magistrate said that the complainant was undoubtedly an aggrieved and wronged wife, and the defendant had not thought fit to appear in answer to the summons issued against him. He ordered Terry to pay to his wife £2 a week, and £5 5s. costs.

Mr. Cooper asked the magistrate to intimate to the Press that it was undesirable that Vesta Victoria's evidence should be published, but the magistrate said he had no power to do anything of the kind.

BANKIPORE MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 400.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 20.

Mr. Rowland, Additional Sessions Judge, has concluded the hearing of a sensational murder case, in which one Rafiuddin, servant of Makbul Ahmad, a wealthy Zemindar, stood charged with murder of three "kumhars" under the following circumstances.

Some "kumhars" were tenants of the Zemindar who had asked them in accordance with the old custom of "Begari" to prepare tiles. The "kumhars" obeyed and asked him to grant something for "tapawan" offering for the safe preparation of tiles on which the Zemindar was alleged to have become angry and to have abused them, refusing to pay anything. The "kumhars" went away and were talking among themselves that the Malik was a bad fellow who would take work but pay nothing. They used abusive language and this was heard by the accused Rafiuddin who told the Zemindar about it. Thereupon, it was alleged, the Zemindar gave orders for beating them, which the accused did and then threw the unconscious bodies into burning kilns.

Mr. Malik, Bar-at-law, defended, and Mr. Mihir Nath Roy, vakil, prosecuted.

The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on all charges excepting one under section 334, I.P.C.

The judge agreeing with them acquitted the accused on other charges but fined him Rs. 400 under section 334, I.P.C.

The case at Amritsar in which Sub-Inspector Shahabdin and another were charged with receiving illegal gratification and which has been before the Amritsar District Magistrate for many weeks, past, has now been dismissed.

In the Kotla Bhattian (Multan district) dacoity case four persons have been arrested. Mr. Fitzgerald, District Superintendent of police, is still there busy in tracing the culprits.

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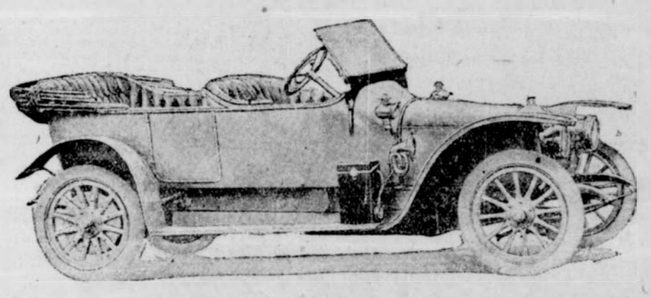

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